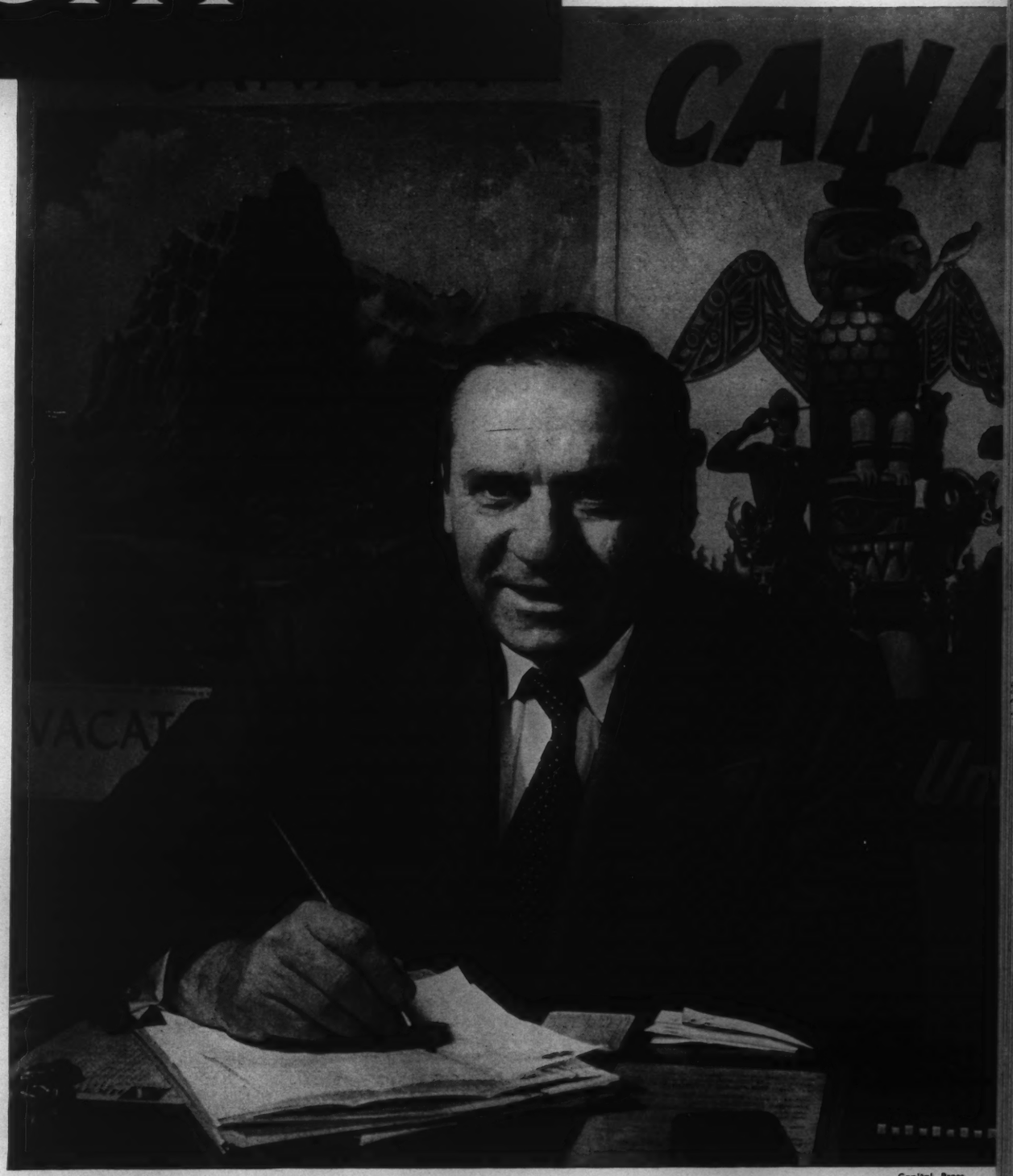
SATURDAY NIGHT

JULY 25, 1950



—Capital Press

DOLLAR EARNER: *Canada's Travel Chief Leo Dolan.*

WHY STALIN PLAYS IT SAFE

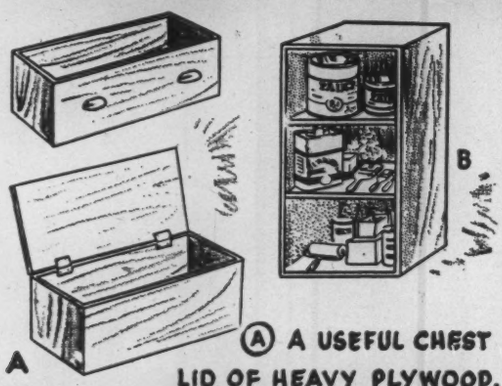
See Page Ten

10¢

PEEVISH: Creeks, Creeps and Craters - Melwyn Breen
Is Our Oil as Big as It Seems? - Michael Barkway
The Men Who Beat Controls - Ernest Waengler

Around the Home ...

NEW USES FOR OLD DRAWERS



Ⓐ A USEFUL CHEST LID OF HEAVY PLYWOOD.
Ⓑ FITTED WITH SHELVES, HUNG ON WALL.

CHEESE BOX-VANITY SEAT

PAD TOP OF BOX. COVER TOP WITH CHINTZ. DRAPE SIDE AND TACK TO LID.

GARDENING TOOLS IN ORDER

KNICK-KNACK SHELVES

WORK WITH COPING SAW OR JIG-SAW. HEIGHT ABOUT 24". SHELVES 7" DEEP. USE SMALL FINISHING NAILS; THEN SMALL ANGLE IRON TO HOLD BACK TOGETHER

TOM GARD'S NOTE BOOK

After hitting my head with a hoe handle when stepping inside the garage door yesterday, I've put my tools in order — and here's the arrangement.

There's still plenty of usefulness left in an old bureau drawer, as the chap next door showed me. He turned one into a chest for Junior's toys; fitted another with shelves for paint cans in the basement.

An old cheese box, with the lid padded, covered with attractive chintz, draped to the floor makes a lovely vanity seat. The cheese box also serves as a catch-all for out-of-season footwear.

Nothing displays small ornaments more effectively than a wall bracket or corner shelf. Shown are two types turned out on a basement work-bench.

• • • • •

For more information on these and many other ideas — write Tom Gard, c/o MOLSON'S (Ontario) LIMITED, P.O. Box 490 Adelaide Street Station, Toronto, for the illustrated booklet "AROUND THE HOME".

ANOTHER IDEA

ONE OF A SERIES PRESENTED BY

Molson's

AS A PUBLIC SERVICE

TRY THIS
1-2-3 METHOD
for better faster shaves!

WASH... PUT ON MOLLÉ... SHAVE... that's it! Mollé — the heavier, brushless cream — makes shaving a pleasure instead of a chore.

The toughest beards give in right away to Mollé's heavier cream. Try it now!

HERE'S ALL YOU DO—

1.

WASH YOUR FACE with soap and water. Leave it wet.

2.

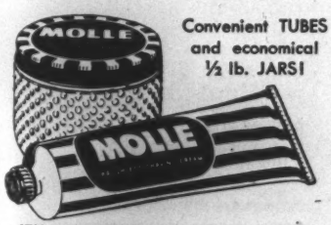
JUST SPREAD MOLLÉ thinly on your beard. No working up, no mussy lather. Wet your razor, and . . .

3.

SHAVE — faster, smoother, better than ever, with Mollé.

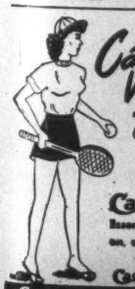
AND for a swell after-shave skin soother, rub in the Mollé that's left on your face.

Get Mollé and start TODAY!



Convenient TUBES and economical ½ lb. JARS!

IT'S BRUSHLESS! IT'S HEAVIER!
IT'S PRONOUNCED "Mō-lay"



Carefree Vacation Time Ahead

Don't let loss of personal belongings spoil it
MARK EVERYTHING WITH
Cash's WOVEN NAMES
Essential for children at camp. Easily sewn on, or use No-So Cement. Made in Canada.
Order from your dealer—or from
Cash's — BELLEVILLE 10 ONTARIO
Cash's NAMES | 3 doz $1.65 | 6 doz $2.20 | 9 doz $2.75 | 12 doz $3.30 | NO SO CEMENT per tube 25c

SATURDAY NIGHT
THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887
Vol. 65, No. 42 Whole No. 2987

CONTENTS

FEATURES

FURS TO FORTUNE ..... Michael Young 8
PEEVISH: CREEKS, CREEPS AND CRATERS ..... Melwyn Breen 9
WHY STALIN PLAYS IT SAFE ..... Nicholas Prychodko 10
NO TIME TO LOSE ..... Willson Woodside 14
BANANAS AND OYSTERS ..... J. E. Middleton 20
THEY PLAY WITH MUD ..... Marge & Phil Shackleton 26
DELIVERED BY A GREMLIN ..... Mary Lowrey Ross 29
IS OIL AS BIG AS IT SEEMS? ..... Michael Barkway 31

DEPARTMENTS

Books 24
Business Front 31
Capital Comment 3
Crosswords 27
Films 22
Front Page 5
Intermission 20
Letters 4
Lighter Side 29
Medicine 18
Music 19
National Round-Up 12
Ottawa View 2
People 13
Sports 21
Travel 23
U.K. & Commonwealth 17
U.S. Affairs 16
World Affairs 14
World of Women 25

BEHIND THE SCENES

Cover: He spends a million a year but his net "take" is something like 100 million—and in American dollars. A "silver-tongued, bluff, hearty salesman for Canada" is how **D. Leo Dolan,** Director of the Canadian Government Travel Bureau, has been described. This year the American tourist season in Canada got off to a somewhat slower-than-usual start. But it is expected that the season's business will equal that of last year when U.S. visitors left $270 millions in Canada. This is big business and requires expert management; Dolan is the man who knows the answers and makes the effort tick over smoothly. Latest tourist dodge, by the way, is the selling of Canadian silver dollars—for 90 cents American—to our visitors. See Page 23.—*Photo by Capital Press Service.*

Highlights: A company of "Gentlemen Adventurers" has just held its "General Court" (Page 8) . . . The "Hole" truth about Peevish, Can. (Page 9) . . . Why is Stalin, despite Korean success, unlikely to unleash a world war now? (Page 10) . . . The arts are flourishing down East (Page 26) . . . There's a less boomish side to the oil picture (Page 31).

In Sight: SATURDAY NIGHT next week will sort out some of the puzzles pertinent to Canadians in the current Korean crisis. Besides Foreign Editor Willson Woodside's analysis in World Affairs, Ottawa Editor Michael Barkway examines our defence position in the light of the course of the Far Eastern war . . . Women's Editor Bernice Coffey, back from the New York fashion shows, writes "Fun and Fashion in Manhattan". . . R. L. Hoadley, SN's New York correspondent and Assistant Financial Editor of the *Herald Tribune*, discusses the attitude of the U.S. investor to Canada.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
B. K. Sandwell
MANAGING EDITOR
John Yocom
ASSOCIATE EDITORS
Michael Barkway (Ottawa), P. M. Richards (Business), Willson Woodside (Foreign).
ASSISTANT MANAGING EDITOR
Herbert McManus
WOMEN'S EDITOR
Bernice Coffey
ASSISTANT EDITORS
Phyllis Archer, Melwyn Breen, Gordon McCaffrey, Margaret Ness, Kenneth G. Roberts, Michael Young.
CONTRIBUTING EDITORS
Louis and Dorothy Crerar, Robert Chambers, John Collins, John Dunlop, Paul Duval, Wilfrid Eggleston, Marjorie Thompson Flint, George Gilbert, Dr. Arthur Ham, Kimball McIlroy, Kate Moore, J. E. Parsons, Mary Lowrey Ross.
Hazel Watson (Editorial Secretary)
CORRESPONDENTS
Peter Donovan and John L. Marston (London), R. L. Hoadley (New York).
Eric Seymour (St. John's, Nfld.), James Coulter (Charlottetown), Frank Miller (Halifax), Stuart Trueman (Saint John, NB), Fred Kaufman (Montreal), D. P. O'Hearn (Ontario Legislature), John P. Gore (London, Ont.), Ewing Laverty (Windsor), Victor Mackie (Winnipeg), Philip V. Wade (Saskatoon), William Thomson (Regina), T. A. Mansell (Edmonton), Basil Dean (Calgary), Gordon McCallum (Vancouver).
C. N. Foy ..... Advertising Sales Manager

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES: Canada, Great Britain and all other parts of the British Empire $4.00 one year; $6.00 two years; $8.00 three years. United States and possessions, Mexico, Central and South America, France and Spain, add $1.00 for each subscription year to Canadian price. All other countries add $2.00 for each subscription year to Canadian price. Newsstand and single issues 10c.

ADVERTISING contracts are solicited and accepted by this business office or by any representative of SATURDAY NIGHT subject to Editorial approval as printed in our contract form. The Editors reserve the right to reject any contract accepted by the business office, its branch offices or its advertising staff—to cancel same at any time after acceptance—and to refuse publication of any advertising thereunder at any time such advertising is considered by them unreliable or otherwise undesirable. Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

Published and printed by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Canada
M. R. Sutton, President; Roydon M. Barbour, Executive Vice-President; E. R. Milling, Vice-President and General Manager of Publications; D. W. Turnbull, C.A., Secretary-Treasurer and Comptroller.
C. T. Croucher ..... Director of Production
John F. Foy ..... Director of Circulation
MONTREAL, Birks Bldg.; VANCOUVER, 815 W. Hastings St.; NEW YORK, Room 512, 101 Park Ave.; LOS ANGELES 13, 427 West 5th St.; LONDON, England: 16 Evelyn Mansions, Carlisle Place, S.W. 1.

THE PARTICULAR CIRCLE OF CONNOISSEURS

"PERFECTO"

TO REMOVE CELLOPHANE, LIFT END OF CIGAR BAND, AND PULL

"PANETELA" also "Lilies"

prom symphony concerts
VARSITY ARENA
THURSDAY, JULY 27 AT 8.30 P.M.
The Four Gentlemen Male Quartette
Guest Artists
Hyman Goodman Violinist
Samuel Hersenhoren Guest Conductor
Box Office at Heintzman's, 195 Yonge St. Moodey's, 90 King St. W., 21 Bloor St. W., 2069 Yonge St. Tickets—Reserved, $1.00, 60c. General Admission, 40c. NO TAX.

TO ASSIST INVESTORS

We have in our offices information respecting the financial position of Canadian provinces, municipalities, public utility companies and industrial corporations.

You are invited to make use of the facilities in our various offices for such information as you may wish to obtain from time to time.

Inquiries regarding any securities in which you may be interested, or in which you contemplate making an investment, will be promptly answered.

LISTED STOCKS

Buying and Selling Orders accepted for execution at regular rates of commission on the Toronto, Montreal and New York stock exchanges.

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPN. LIMITED

Underwriters and Distributors of Investment Securities Since 1901

TORONTO MONTREAL OTTAWA WINNIPEG VANCOUVER NEW YORK LONDON, ENG.
LONDON HAMILTON KITCHENER QUEBEC HALIFAX SAINT JOHN

50 King Street West, Toronto, Canada

Cruise...in a world of Fun

THE BEST VACATION OF YOUR LIFE!

BERMUDA ON THE QUEEN of Bermuda

Never was . . . never will be anything else quite like it for a thrilling vacation. Exciting days and wondrous nights at sea on the luxury liner that's "pleasure-planned" from stem to stern. Private bath with every stateroom . . . pool . . . floating nightclub . . . cocktail bars and lounges . . . broad sport decks . . . entertainment . . . cruise director. Enjoy this wonderful all-expense 4-day cruise* – or stay in Bermuda longer if you wish at low summer rates.

Regular Sailings from New York
ROUND TRIP $137.50 and up

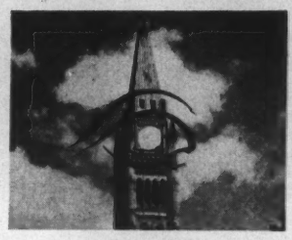
ALL-INCLUSIVE TOURS CAN BE ARRANGED FOR 6, 8, 11, 13 DAYS OR LONGER

See Your Travel Agent or
FURNESS BERMUDA LINE
315 St. Sacrament St., Montreal

FURNESS leads the way to Bermuda

SPOTLIGHT ON CANADA:
KOREA & OUR DEFENCE

Read Michael Barkway's article on Canada's defence position — in NEXT WEEK'S SATURDAY NIGHT.



OTTAWA VIEW

LIE'S SHOCK TREATMENT

DEFENCE MINISTER Claxton returned from the excellent fishing of Newfoundland, prepared to take up a leisurely review of Canada's long-range defence plans. Instead he had to face the blunt urgency of **Trygve Lie's** note asking for "effective forces, particularly ground forces" for Korea. The Government hadn't reckoned on this, and first reactions were irritated. Only two days earlier **External Affairs Minister Pearson** had stated positively that the Government was not considering any further help beyond three destroyers.

THREE-PART PROBLEM

THE MILITARY problem facing Canada, and all the other democracies, is three-fold: Short-range — what should we do for Korea; Medium-range—how can we be more ready for similar UN operations in other places; Long-range—how can we step up our plans to meet all-out general war.

Until the receipt of Lie's note the Canadian Government had tentatively dismissed the first with the answer "three destroyers." It was dimly, but not urgently, aware of the second. Its main, but still leisurely, attention was on the third. That was the easy way. They were saying in official quarters, for example, that we couldn't do much until the Canada-U.S. Joint Industrial Mobilization Committee met on August 8. This is a very important meeting; it ought to have been held long ago. At long last it should make a beginning on plans to coordinate the war production of the U.S. and Canada. But neither industrial preparedness nor new equipment is the urgent problem. The really vital decisions are in the second range: how to adapt our forces to a period of "police operations," to a war that is neither "hot" nor "cold."

TROOPS OR EQUIPMENT

THE ARMED SERVICES are much more aware of this than the politicians. Korea has opened a new phase, in which the need is not for reserves but for "troops-in-being," not for shiny new equipment but for men trained to fight.

Even the air force, most dependent of the services on up-to-date equipment, wouldn't use its new F86's if it had them. For local police operations, of the kind that are being conducted in Korea and might be called for in Persia or half a dozen other places, tactical support of the army is the main need. And that doesn't take the latest model jets. The most useful plane in Korea is the old Mustang. If the RCAF were allowed to send anything, it would assemble the two dozen odd Mustangs which it has largely in training use.

If the army had all the money it wanted for equipment it wouldn't know how to spend it. Its stores are bulging with last-war weapons, perfectly adequate for this sort of local campaign: all that anyone has, anyway. What the army needs is men trained to use the weapons it has.

The Navy has good ships in commission, more in reserve, and yet more building. All it needs is the men to man them.

Barely a month age **Brooke Claxton** told the House of Commons that if he had an extra $200 million he'd spend it all on equipment. But it isn't equipment the forces want now. It's men. The need is for "troops-in-being."

KOREA—AND THE NEXT

THIS ISN'T only for Korea. The Russians, according to the best view here, might like nothing better than to get the democracies to commit all their available forces in the Far East. The needs of that theatre must be weighed against possible needs in other areas. But if we have no operational troops to send to Korea, we have none to send anywhere else either.

OUR ONE EWE LAMB

The only "troops-in-being" the Canadian Army has been allowed by the Government's ruling is the airborne brigade-group. It is designed and trained for the defence of the North. It could, quickly and without much difficulty, become an effective fighting component with the U.S: Army. Re-equipped with U.S. weapons and equipment (because a separate supply-line for one brigade would be out of the question), it would constitute what the Americans call a "regimental combat team," which is the smallest self-contained military formation. (The U.S. is just moving such a formation out of Hawaii.) There's no question that such a contribution from Canada would be most welcome.

MATCHING THE NEW PHASE

KOREA may be a prelude to all-out war. Therefore, we must step up preparations for which we thought we had several years: coordination of production plans, radar-installations, arms for Europe, new aircraft and weapons (Part III). It may also be the start of a series of challenges by Russian satellites, calling for police operations in many areas. Therefore we must produce some "troops-in-being."

The Government has probably reconciled itself to Part III, which means asking for more money for defence. Up to the weekend there was no sign that it had faced the more urgent—and, as it thinks, more unpopular—necessity for men. Under Trygve Lie's shock treatment the Cabinet had to decide whether we'd still try to get by on the cheap.

CAPITAL COMMENT

Still Awaits Divorce Remedy

THOSE senators who have been chafing about the amount of time and energy used up in considering private divorce bills may as well keep patient a while longer.

The fate of Stanley Knowles's bill to transfer jurisdiction to the Exchequer Court and the remarks made by the Prime Minister in speaking to the bill make it evident enough that the present situation will continue for some time.

Almost everyone deplores the current arrangement, which does indeed provide a sort of temporary safety-valve, a tolerated evil perhaps from the viewpoint of the clerical authorities in Quebec.

PM St. Laurent's opposition to the bill was on the grounds of national unity. The people of Quebec, he said, do not want it, and would regard it as an imposition. Section 185 of the Quebec Civil Code, which is still in force in that province, reads as follows:

"Marriage can only be resolved by the natural death of one of the parties; while both live, it is indissoluble."

Granted, says the PM, that in 1867 the Parliament of Canada was empowered to legislate over marriage. But to set up a court at Ottawa for divorce would be "legislating for the province of Quebec." This "would be legislating on a matter which is extremely distasteful to the large majority of the people of that province."

By Emotion, Not Logic

It is possible to respect the Prime Minister's sentiments without finding them logical. Indeed, any objective reading of the recent debates on divorce in Parliament finds them singularly free from logic, largely activated by emotion.

The simplest answer to the contention of the PM is that there is already, in effect, a court at Ottawa dealing with divorce, including many petitions from Quebec. It does a very big business; it does it as well as can be expected. But no one supposes that it is satisfactory. Every time Parliament passes a private bill providing a divorce for a citizen of Quebec, it is overriding Section 185 of the Quebec Civil Code, and, thus, in effect "legislating for Quebec".

Ralph Maybank offered a simple solution to the problem. Let Parliament refuse to entertain these private bills. Let those Canadians who may have different views about the dissolubility of the sacred sacrament of marriage think twice before going to live in Quebec. If already in Quebec, they can move to a province where divorce is recognized, and establish domicile.

It is painful even to have to comment upon these matters upon which one part of our population feels so deeply. As the Prime Minister says, in the interests of national unity it is better, if possible, to let sleeping dogs lie. Yet in the long run can we avoid facing facts?

W. Kent Power, KC, of Calgary, author of the outstanding work on divorce in this country, told a Calgary audience last month: "We in Canada are probably the most unenlightened people in the civilized world on the subject of divorce." Our antiquated divorce laws, he contends, are a principal cause in the rise of juvenile delinquency.

"Barbarous, Unrealistic"

He reminded his audience that the laws controlling divorce in Canada (except in three of the Maritimes, which have their own divorce laws, and Quebec and Newfoundland, which have no divorce laws), are still based on the English Divorce Act of 1857. This he called "barbarous, unrealistic, unjust and inadequate". Our laws are, he asserts, a hodge-podge of ecclesiastical doctrines and the prejudices of the uninformed; and what is very important, a fertile breeding ground of perjury and, indirectly, of juvenile delinquency. Power blames our backwardness on the rural people of Eastern Canada, which, he told his Calgary audience, "is 100 years behind the times on this subject."

While many people feel that a rising divorce rate reflects a lessening of respect for the sanctity of marriage, he quoted the English Royal Commission on divorce in 1912 (whose views were largely incorporated in the "Herbert Act" in Britain in 1937) as urging that it might reflect exactly the opposite. It might prove, Power said, that people have a higher respect for marriage and are no longer willing to put up with a marriage that has utterly and completely broken down, become a mockery.

By the way, critics of a federal state who would like Canada to move toward complete abolition of regional autonomies might consider the deeper implications of this clash about divorce. It is lucky that those who feel one way about such matters can legislate to their own satisfaction in one province, while those who think differently can live under quite different laws elsewhere. We need a good deal of tolerance and even legal variety to live together in a continental and diverse empire like Canada.

by Wilfrid Eggleston

Seventy Years of Service

Crédit Foncier Franco-Canadien, which for seventy years has been active in advancing money on the security of first mortgages on real property, is the second largest loan company in Canada. Its loans and agreements outstanding, spread over six provinces, have increased in volume by over 80% since 1944.

The strength of the corporation is shown not only by the growth of its business but by its unbroken record of dividend payments extending back to 1882.

We offer as principals—

Crédit Foncier Franco-Canadien

3½% Debentures due June 1, 1960

Denomination: $1,000

Price: 98.34 and interest to yield 3.70%

These Debentures are a legal investment for insurance companies registered in Canada and for funds held by trustees in the Provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, and British Columbia.

A prospectus containing financial statements of the corporation as well as details of its business will be forwarded gladly upon request.

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited

Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver
Ottawa Hamilton London, Ont. Kitchener
Regina Edmonton New Westminster Victoria
New York Halifax Quebec London, Eng.

THEN AND NOW

MARRIAGE

Cynthia May Tate, Toronto, to **Lieut. John Dow McRuer,** RCN, Halifax, son of the Chief Justice of the High Court of Ontario and Mrs. J. C. McRuer; in Toronto.

APPOINTMENTS

Dr. Kenneth Clarke Fisher, Associate Professor of Zoology at the University of Toronto, is now on loan to the Department of National Defence to supervise the Defence Research Board's laboratory at Churchill, Man.

John Valentine Clyne, Vancouver barrister who has just retired as Chairman of the Canadian Maritime Commission, becomes the seventh Justice of the BC Supreme Court.

Dr. G. S. H. Barton, 67, of Ottawa, special assistant to Minister of Agriculture James Gardiner and one of the world's foremost authorities on scientific farming, has been named Chairman of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the UN in Washington.

RETIREMENT

The **Rt. Rev. Sir Francis Heathcote, Bart.,** 82-year-old Anglican Bishop of New Westminster, BC, will retire this fall after nearly 60 years of service, 37 in BC.

DEATHS

Major Reginald H. Dayton, 41, veteran of the Queen's York Rangers and Canadian International Trade Fair administrator; he suffered a heart attack while watching the opening of the new Port Dalhousie (Ont.) Yacht Club, fell from the deck of a pleasure craft and was swept away by the current.

The **Rt. Rev. Michael S. Halm,** 90, oldest priest in the diocese of Hamilton, Ont.; in Hamilton.

Dr. Goldwin William Howland, 75, internationally famed neurologist; of coronary thrombosis in Toronto.

Alexander McNaughton Stewart, 75, of Melfort, Sask. Melfort's first town clerk, he had acted as town solicitor since 1907.

Henry Gordon Donley, 55, well known Toronto barrister; of coronary thrombosis in Toronto.

Capt. John L. Read, 71, prominent Prince Edward Islander of Borden; at Charlottetown.

J. R. Taylor, 68, of Kinistino, member of the Saskatchewan Legislature 1917-1925 and 1934-1944; suddenly at Prince Albert.

Cyril R. (Ty) Cobb, 46, popular Montreal journalist ("The Montreal Daily Star"); of a heart attack in Montreal.

Enjoy the warm welcome and old-time hospitality that await you in the comfortable modern inns and hotels of La Province de Québec. Picturesque scenery, centuries old historic towns and villages. Splendid roads. All summer sports at their best.

LA PROVINCE DE Québec

For help planning a vacation that is different, or for information concerning the unsurpassed industrial opportunities in our province, write the Provincial Publicity Bureau, Parliament Buildings, Québec City, Canada; or 48 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City 20.

Meisterschaft COLLEGE

"Shortest and Surest Method"

MATRICULATION—GRADES IX-XIII

Registration now in progress for Fall Term. Individual instruction — Small study groups — Combined matriculation and secretarial course—Telephone MI. 2073.

84 WOODLAWN AVENUE WEST, TORONTO, CANADA

WSA

WESTERN SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION

HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG

BRANCH OFFICES

Agency Building, Edmonton, Alta — McCallum-Hill Building, Regina, Sask

221 A 8th Ave., W., Calgary, Alta — 407 Avenue Building, Saskatoon, Sask

1 Royal Bank Building, Brandon, Man.

LETTERS

Gas Pipe Lines

REFERRING to the article by Michael Barkway on the oil and gas pipe lines situation in Canada (SN June 27) . . . the total requirements of the line for which this company has made application amount to 60 billion cubic feet a year, and not the "small amount" quoted by Mr. Barkway.

That same application states quite clearly that the company wishes permission to remove gas to the states of North Dakota and Minnesota, thereby clarifying the "talk about extending the line east to Ontario or south to the United States." Moreover, the glib remark—"that the usual view of experts is that it cannot compete in either area" is certainly not the view held by Stone and Webster Service Corporation, one of the foremost gas engineering firms in the United States.

Western Pipe Lines K. W. CAMPBELL
Winnipeg, Man. *Secretary*

■ *Michael Barkway replies: There was no intention to dismiss Western Pipe Lines with a "glib remark." In using the phrase "a small amount" to describe their gas requirements I gave the figure—26 billion cubic feet a year—given by the company for their requirements in the fifth year of operation; which seems a reasonable period to forecast without too much crystal-gazing.*

As for the extension of the line either to Ontario or the U.S., I think Mr. Campbell must know better than I do that the chances of finding an economical market in either area are, at least, doubtful. Of course experts don't always agree. None of those I consulted shared the view of his consultants. Time will no doubt show which is right.

Echo from Venezuela

I want to tell you how much I enjoyed your very comprehensive article on the city of Ottawa.

I was rather surprised that you did not mention the fact that, as Ottawa is representative of Canada as a whole, and a large part of the population is made up of foreign diplomats and their staff, the obvious thing to do is to create a Federal District . . .

San Felix, Venezuela G. M. GALLAGHER

Stricklands of Malta

IN PEOPLE, (SN, July 4) you describe the Hon. Mabel Strickland as the widow of Malta's former governor. The Hon. Mabel Strickland has never married. She is, however, the daughter of the late Lord Strickland, who was leader of the Government of Malta during the period when the colony had a Constitutional form of government. . . .

Ormstown, Que. J. A. DAVIDSON

March Of Dimes Went Over

THE NATIONAL Board of Directors of the Canadian Foundation of Poliomyelitis has instructed me to convey to you its most sincere thanks for the valuable service and splendid cooperation given by you during the first annual campaign for the Canadian March of Dimes . . .

Ottawa, Ont. T. J. ALLARD
Secretary

Re-weaving of moth holes,
tears and burns by a new successful inexpensive method.
ALSO TAILOR REPAIRS.
Call—BETH'S WEAVING, 93 Church Street, Room 3, or Phone PL. 4516.

MAKE YOUR HOTEL RESERVATIONS BEFORE you leave for BRITAIN!

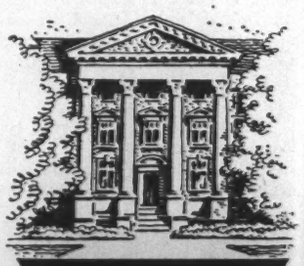
★ **Gleneagles Hotel** in the foothills of the Scottish Highlands is a must for golf in its native setting. Britain's premier resort hotel features squash, tennis, an indoor swimming pool, cinema and dancing. Open Easter to October.

★ **Welcombe Hotel,** Stratford-upon-Avon, joins comfort with courteous service in an atmosphere of "Older England." Open year 'round.

Further information and reservations from
YOUR TRAVEL AGENT
or from
British Railways
TORONTO, ONTARIO
69 Yonge Street

★ **47 Hotels of high standard are** operated by

THE HOTELS EXECUTIVE
BRITISH TRANSPORT



PICKERING COLLEGE

A boys' residential school with an established reputation for serving the individual needs of each student. High academic standards, varied activities, and able counsellorship combine to develop character and to produce useful citizens. Matriculation and vocational courses. Bursaries available for deserving applicants. Write for illustrated booklet.

HEADMASTER
ROBERT E. K. ROURKE, M.A.
NEWMARKET, ONT.

FALL TERM OPENS SEPT. 13th

PICKERING COLLEGE 1842

SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 65 No. 42 July 25, 1950

The Senate's Comeback

IN OUR last issue Mr. Barkway paid a deserved tribute to the behavior and industry of the House of Commons during the past session. But the really amazing thing about this year's Parliament is the comeback performed by the Senate. Stimulated no doubt by the general realization that the Senate cannot possibly continue much longer on the basis of the present method of appointment, and possibly fearing that the attack on the method of appointment might turn into an attack on the whole theory of an Upper Chamber, the Senators performed miracles of application, not only in their general sessions, but in half a dozen committees of first-rate importance.

The Senate Committee is a particularly suitable mechanism for the examination of large public problems. It does not have to include so many members that they get in one another's way. Its members do not have to be constantly on the watch for every opportunity to ingratiate themselves with their constituents. It can command the services of a great body of government experts and enlist the aid of an immense number of public-spirited citizens and organizations.

The only difficulty during the past session was that the committees were, if anything, too numerous. On one morning, four of them were sitting at once and the Government Senators were having a caucus at the same time, with the result that quorums were very hard to maintain. It was also unfortunate that their reports all came out with a rush just at the end of the session and collided with the forces of North Korea in their demand upon public attention. But the effect of these reports does not depend wholly upon the amount of space which they get in the next day's papers. Not a little of what the Senate said this year will echo down the corridors of time for quite a long while.

Don't Let's Kid Ourselves

NOT very long ago several newspapers—including the Montreal *Daily Star*—gave banner headlines to a despatch issued from Ottawa by the British United Press. It started like this: "Canada's war machine, one of the most productive in the world per capita, is being greased for a split second's start. On plans made before the Korean crisis arose, the Dominion's vast resources are being readied to meet the demands of non-Communist countries." So it went on for a full column and a half. It spoke of industrial plants ready to go into war production, and boasted that we were ready to supply the United States with "up to fifty million dollars worth of war equipment in the next two years." This really won't do. For two years Canada has been bombarding the U.S. Administration with requests to balance the defence dollar account by buying some supplies and equipment in Canada. The U.S. has at last, very rightly and properly, agreed to do so. But this hardly gives us ground to turn around and boast about the great contribution we are making.

The BUP article talks of our mineral production as a contribution to the common defence. So no doubt it is: it is also a very important part of our peace-time economy. Unblushingly the article goes on to say that Canada has 52,000 men "under arms in the three branches of its unified defence force." It does not state the much more relevant fact that the ground forces ready for operational duty are limited to the Airborne Brigade Group, which is without the transport planes needed to carry it, and not all its men have yet completed their airborne training. The Air Force has nothing ready for operational duty except two jet fighter squadrons. The Navy alone has a relatively high proportion of its forces in a state of readiness.

To say this is not necessarily to demand that Canada's forces should at this stage be ready to make a larger immediate contribution. But it is to discredit the exaggerated stories—of which this example is only one—about what Canada can do for the common cause of the United Nations. With this sort of purple prose we may deceive ourselves; we certainly will not deceive anybody else, either ally or enemy. The present Canadian contribution to the forces of the free world is very limited. For that there are many explanations which may or may not be valid. But let's not pretend that it is otherwise.

The Old Age Problem

A VERY important point was raised by Dr. Charlotte Whitton in her evidence before the Joint Committee on Old Age Security. She holds that it is impossible to do away with the means test completely. "The Dominion authority may absolve themselves of it by a flat rate payment at a given age. It will go down then to the provincial authorities. The Province may seek to make a flat rate payment and it will go down to the municipality. The municipality may seek to do some flat piece of assistance or supplement, and then it will pass over to the voluntary people or to the family." In other words, the needs of the aged are exceedingly variable, and no flat rate grant can possibly provide adequately for all cases.

This is a discouraging consideration for those who have hoped that the abolition of the means test for the Dominion and provincial grants would abolish all necessity for inquiring into individual cases. There seems to be no particular point in handing out an old age allowance to a great many people who are already quite comfortable without it, if in spite of doing so we are going to have to maintain a checking system for a great many other cases which are not comfortable even with the flat allowance.

The great evil of the means test as it exists today is not in the test itself but in the preposterously small total income which is allowed to the recipient. Dr. Whitton believes that our proper course is to raise the ceiling of permitted income. The original system of 1926 was based on the idea that a dollar a day was subsistence living for an aged single person, and the basic allowance was fixed at $20 per month and the maximum from other sources at $125 per annum. When the basic payment was raised to $30 per month the

THE CHANGING FACE OF DEMOCRACY

permitted outside income was raised to $240; but when the basic grant was raised to $40 the ceiling was left unchanged, so that the permitted outside income was left at $120. This Dr. Whitton holds, and we think very sensibly, should be immediately restored to at least $240. This would allow a total income of $720, which is not much out of line with the original $365 in present purchasing power; and there should be provision for periodical readjustment in accordance with changes in the cost of living index.

The next most valuable point in the Whitton evidence is that relating to housing projects for the aged. Public provision for the housing of the aged is entirely free from the objection that it puts the community into competition with private enterprise. The existing situation, in Dr. Whitton's words, is that "from coast to coast, in the larger cities, aged, able-bodied, ill and ailing are lodged by tens of thousands in conditions disgraceful to our civilization and many of them the victims of the most callous exploitation. Poor, lonely and desperate, thousands believe that if they could only pay more they could get quarters. They could not."

Source of Armament

WHEN Sydney D. Pierce was designated to represent Canada at a meeting of the Council of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation which took place early this month, it was assumed, since he is a key man in Canada's arms production planning, that armaments would constitute a large part of Canada's interest in the Organization. Both Canada and the United States have recently undertaken to work informally with OEEC for the solution of some of Europe's problems. But Mr. Pierce's assignment was arranged before the trouble in Korea started, and it now seems likely that Canada's armament efforts will be directed much more to the Pacific front of the democracies than to the Atlantic one. Mr. Pierce will not be the permanent liaison man for Canada at OEEC, and the chances are that most of his attention is already being turned in a westward direction.

Brutalizing Youth

ACCORDING to the *Canadian Tribune's* despatches from Winnipeg, "A cold war plan to militarize and brutalize youth received a sharp setback when the Winnipeg Public School Board overwhelmingly defeated a plan to actively promote cadet training in cooperation with the Department of National Defence."

Judging from the glowing accounts which we read from time to time in the same journal of the splendid patriotic spirit and admirable training of the para-military formations among the youth of Russia, there must be quite a lot of "brutalization" going on in that country.

The Challenge is Now Clear

LAST WEEK we observed in this place: "The present emergency should certainly bring it to question whether Canada has strong enough forces to provide her with reasonable safety, and fulfil her international obligations." The intervening week has answered the question. It is now perfectly clear that Canada has not adequate forces for this dual duty. It is also, unfortunately, clear that we will not get them unless there is a complete revolution in the Government's thinking about defence. By the time these lines are read the Cabinet may have raised its courage and made the necessary revolution of thought. We confess

—CP

ARMAMENT *for freedom Sydney Pierce's work.*

we think the possibility remote, and we would be delighted to be proved wrong.

The reason for our pessimism is that the Government seems to be set on trying to find the easy way out. It is always ready to talk about our great potentialities for production, and to point out — quite truly — that their use depends more on our allies than on ourselves. It is always ready to boast about new aircraft models which will soon be in production. It is even prepared now, as it was not a month ago, to spend more money on defence. But this is all very remote from the dirty business of fighting as the Americans are experiencing it. Mr. Trygve Lie is not calling for industrial production or new equipment. As reported in "Ottawa View" this week, the need of the United Nations is for "troops-in-being," men trained and ready to fight. It is so in Korea: it will be so in any area where the UN might be challenged. And "troops-in-being" are exactly what neither we nor the other democracies have got.

It is easy to argue that because Canada is an under-populated country, short of manpower, we should make our contribution in some other way. Every other country can find some argument to reach the same conclusion. Every country would rather provide arms than men. Admittedly men are not the only thing we need. But in present circumstances this is the measure of our determination to do our part. Until the Government faces this it will not be fulfilling Mr. St. Laurent's pledge that "we shall do our duty."

Pioneeresses

("Two girls, adventurous, capable, wish join expedn. Greenland. Suggestions? Box 8547." — Ad. in personal column, *New Statesman and Nation.*)

GO FORTH, *brave girls; ignore the churls who*
laugh, but who'd die of fright
At the merest dream of getting up steam for the
Arctic Circle's portal;
And it's westward ho on the wavy road to the
land of eternal white,
With never a care for the eyebrows raised, or
the world's idiotic chortle.

Go forth, good maids; though the world up-
braids, it's never content you'll be
Till danger's o'er and you've reached the shore
that (according to books) is dreary;
Sail on, till clear as the noonday sun lies Green-
land on your lee
(The coast of which was fully explored in
'ninety-eight by Peary).

Go forth, sweet frails, through the Polar gales;
let others quiver and quake;
Where icebergs chafe may you furrow safe
through the unfamiliar channels.
You've advertised for suggestions, and there's
one I'd like to make—
Unfortunately, it's unmentionable—and it has
to do with flannels.

J. E. P.

Coalition Causes Trouble

THE inevitable division, in Provinces where coalitions have been made against the CCF, between those Progressive Conservatives who are interested in the provincial arena and those whose interests tend towards the federal, has broken out with renewed vigor in British Columbia. Col. Merritt, VC, a former MP, has been telling the Conservative Action Club of Vancouver that it should pull out of the coalition and form "a much needed Opposition". Several provincial legislators replied that the menace of a Socialistic Government resulting from a three-party fight is far from dead, but other members of the Club said that a large part of the CCF vote in the last election was not Socialist but a protest against coalition.

There can be little doubt that the spectacle of the two old parties uniting against the CCF in a field in which it is dangerous, and fighting one another where it is not, encourages a somewhat cynical attitude on the part of the voters, and that the Conservative Party, having been out of power since 1935 and being somewhat vague as to policies, is the greater sufferer from this condition. We are not convinced either that the prospect of the CCF attaining power in BC is so imminent, or that the results of its doing so would be so terrible, as to justify the continuance of the present very artificial alliance, and we find it easy to understand the resentment which it causes among nationally-minded Conservatives.

In the Absence of a Bill of Rights

IF HE had desired to present the Committee for a Bill of Rights with the strongest argument that he could possibly devise, Mr. Justice Collins of Montreal could scarcely have done better than in the sentence on fundamental rights which is included in his decision that the Quebec Padlock Law is *intra vires* of the Province. The sentence reads as follows:

"The Court has no duty to wander into the abstract field of the fundamental rights of a Canadian citizen as suggested by the defendant except to say that in the absence of a Bill of Rights setting out such fundamental rights and safeguarding them in a definite manner, there appears to be no right a Canadian citizen may now possess which the federal Parliament or any provincial Legislature acting within the limits of their respective jurisdictions as conferred by the British North America Act could not enlarge upon, restrict or abrogate at any time by constitutional legislation."

Let the reader examine that sentence again. "There appears to be no right a Canadian citizen may now possess" which Parliament or any legislature could not restrict or abrogate "by constitutional legislation"—that is to say, by legislation properly adopted, and adopted by whichever of these two authorities has power in the sphere to which the right belongs. One or the other of them

can restrict or abrogate any right which a Canadian citizen possesses, and can do so at any time.

There may be Canadians who believe that this is a satisfactory situation—that Parliament and the Legislatures can be and should be trusted with this unlimited power, and that the rights of the citizen need no other protection than that which results from the ability of the voters to throw out a government which restricts or abrogates those rights if they disapprove of its doing so.

SATURDAY NIGHT does not wholly share that confidence in the discretion and moderation of all governments and the restraining power of all electorates. We remember that the Dominion Government has been known to take steps, as recently as 1945, to exile from Canada persons who were born Canadian citizens and had never been accused of any offence against Canadian law, that a Canadian Province once forbade its residents to be members of any labor union with connections outside of the Province, that another Province has prohibited Canadian citizens of certain races from voting and from practising certain professions. We think that these are among the things which no Canadian government or legislative body should have the power to do.

The Peace People

THE simple-minded character of the leaders of the Canadian Peace Congress—or of those of them who are not the opposite of simple-minded—is pretty clearly exhibited by the statement released by the national secretary of the Congress, Miss Mary Jennison. The statement calls for the application of "the letter and spirit of the United Nations Charter," and then declares that the Korean crisis can be dealt with properly "only if the new government of China is seated in the UN Security Council."

Anybody who supposes that the Security Council would be allowed to take any acceptable action in the Korean crisis if Russia and Communist China were attending it and were therefore able to exercise the veto must be more forgetful of the past history of the veto than he should be. The only thing that has enabled the Security Council to act at all in Korea is the absence of Russia, together with the failure to date of Communist China to secure possession of the Chinese seat. The Russians could come back at any minute; nobody is keeping them out. But if they did, and no matter whether they came with or without the Communist Chinese, the Security Council would do nothing whatever about Korea, and everybody except the authors of the Peace Congress statement knows it. For that matter they probably know it themselves.

Of National Songs

THE University of Toronto Song Book, produced in 1887 by a committee of which at least one member, W. J. Healy, later Librarian of Manitoba, is still alive, contains the words and music of "The Maple Leaf," and prints the opening as "In days of yore, from Britain's shore, Wolfe the dauntless hero came." The emendation which its author decided on later had evidently not at that time established itself in popular favor. It has been suggested that his reason for changing to "the hero Wolfe Britain's glory did maintain" was not solely a matter of correct rhyming—that he wanted also to disarm Quebec opposition. That might have been a reason for changing the "conquering" of one early version to "dauntless," but it is hard to see how "Britain's glory did maintain" would sound any better than "dauntless hero came" to those whose ancestors fought on the side of Montcalm.

The idea of making "The Maple Leaf" acceptable to the French was in any event hopeless—a fact which disposes of its claim to be a Canadian national hymn unless it is assumed that a Canadian national hymn need not be acceptable to the French, which is a rather large assumption. There are in the 1887 book three other candidates for recognition as a national hymn, and all three are printed ahead of Alexander Muir's. All three avoid the error of referring to the events of the Plains of Abraham, and two say nothing of Canada's associations with any other country. The third, with music by the great Dr. Torrington, calls her "the gem in the crown of Britannia" and prophesies that "old England will never Her Canadian daughter disown."

The best of the three is "May God preserve thee, Canada," with music by R. S. Ambrose, another prominent musician of the time. It has an imperfect rhyme and its language is highly conventional, but it is much too good to be wholly forgotten.

Canada is evidently not the only country with perishable national hymns, for it is curious to find the United States represented solely by that extraordinary composition, "Hail Columbia"—"words by Judge Hopkinson, 1798; music by Prof. Phylo, 1789"—which today is probably unknown to 99 out of 100 Americans.

Moon Over Piccadilly

THE *moon's as old a friend as any of mine;*
I watched her at eight or nine,
As softly colored, as tenderly curved, God knows,
As the petal-shell from a rose.

I remember earlier yet
Under our keel an ocean of dimpling jet,
And the great moon, guinea-golden, guinea-round,
Sailing over the Sound
And floating, a shipwrecked circle, goldenly
In the smooth dark of the sea.

With what delight have I in crowded places
Looked up from crisscross streets and strangers' faces
Into diaphanous blue
Which, pearl-pale,
Cloud-frail,
She wandered through!

I have told myself the bitter and barren truth
Rebelled against in youth,
That she is a world of neither moisture nor breath—
A very symbol of death.
But this, that my mind receives,
My heart never believes.

No, it has loved her too long: tell him who loves
That his lady's no more than wire and cloth-of-gold,
That his mistress is only a marionette that moves
To another's piping, a stranger's hand on the strings . . .
If he be told
Will he accept such things?

Not he of his love; no more will I of my friend.
—A fused and cratered rock? a dewless dearth?
A globe that died before it came to birth,
Spinning forever and ever, world-without-end?

Let him believe such truths who will. Not I!
Whenever she goes by
(Whether the shade of amber, the tint of pearl,
Or the hue of the cheek of a girl)
She will be lovely and living and better-known
To me than flesh of my own.

Nothing will change her;
Only to her am I an alien, a stranger:
For if she knew me at all
Would she who saw me last beneath the tall
Long-fingered leaves of the horse-chestnut tree
And the off-white orbs of the snowball-bush—would she
Who knew me on Vancouver Island, stare,
Amazed and unaware,
Now she looks in at a window on Berkeley Square
And finds me there?

AUDREY ALEXANDRA BROWN

PASSING SHOW

NOBODY knows, says *The New Yorker*, where the earliest inhabitants of Korea came from. Not only that, nobody knows where the present inhabitants are going to.

A Washington reporter calls the atom bomb "our Sunday punch." Well, it's an answer to the Molotov cocktail.

"The Fall of Berlin," a Russian film, was tried out in Berlin "before a selected audience of 800 East German Communist party wheelhorses." That's a new guineapig.

The Czech Government has closed all advertising agencies. Nobody can advertise in the Communist state except the Communist state.

Eternal fame awaits the man who will leave 50 million dollars to found a university which shall never have more than 500 students.

People get a lot more concerned these days about a decline in the standard of living than about a decline in the standard of morals.

It is all right for radio announcers to sound as if they loved the food they are

advertising, but do they have to sound as if they were still eating it?

The proceedings of almost any Peace Congress today can be taken as Red.

War, says the *Ottawa Journal*, is a great teacher of geography. True, but it keeps on changing the geography it teaches.

The rise of Canasta in South America is explained by the fact that it provided "a perfect excuse for people to get together and criticize the government." What was the matter with bridge?

The magnetic pole, it is reported, "wanders during the day in a 25-mile radius in Prince of Wales Island." Probably looking for a Prince of Wales, who doesn't at present exist.

Many people become sick from breathing, says a Milwaukee doctor. On the other hand, many people die from not breathing.

It is proposed that the Church of England should have power to dismiss "unsuitable" clergymen. Make them unfrockable also, eh?

Lucy says how noble it is of all those brave correspondents to risk their lives and then cable home front-page stories about their narrow escapes.

—HBC

CONSUMER *of HBC's output finds wide variety of goods in modern store.*

—Harrington

PRODUCERS *wait expectantly for their return on the provision of those goods.*

PRINCE RUPERT

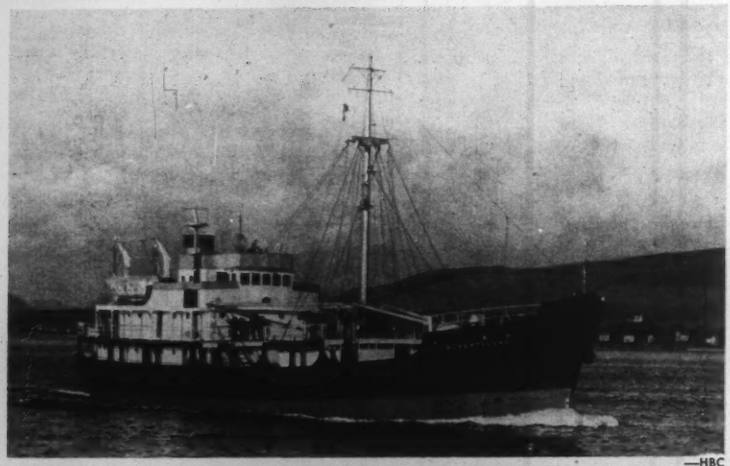
—© Karsh

SIR PATRICK

FROM FURS TO FORTUNE

The Twenty Gentlemen Adventurers Got in on the Ground Floor But They Didn't Realize What They Were Starting

by Michael Young



—HBC

H B C SHIP: *To service the outposts, a "navy". Above, "Rupertsland".*

—Kenneth Roberts

DOMAIN: *29 department stores, 26 general stores, and 169 trading posts.*

"THERE *is a carnivorous animal here . . . with a tail so long, that Charlevoix says he twisted it several times round his body. Its body is about two feet in length, from the end of the snout to the tail. It is said that this animal winding himself about a tree, will dart from thence upon the elk, twist his strong tail round his body, and cut his throat in a moment . . .*"

This, according to an 18th Century writer, quoted in *The Beaver*, was one of the beasts found in the "vast countries which surround Hudson's Bay." Having received King Charles' charter to trade into such hazardous territory, it's not surprising that the original 20 Hudson's Bay Co. men and the first Governor, Prince Rupert, called themselves "Adventurers."

As it turned out, however, the worst hazards came from Montreal Scotsmen and the French who were not impressed by the Royal signature giving the company the trading monopoly. The French sent expeditions against H B C posts continuously whether Britain and France were formally at war or not. That problem was settled when Canada became British, but the Montreal Scots created another. They formed a new company, The North West Co., and proceeded to challenge the monopoly of the gentlemen adventurers.

Until 1821 the progressive Northwesters cut a wide swath through HBC territory. And it wasn't just competition: it was, according to one writer, "ruinous and bloody rivalry" which at times had all the markings of a first-class war. Winnipeg is near the site of a pitched battle (Seven Oaks) in which North West Co. traders and trappers killed 21 colonists of the HBC-sponsored Red River Settlement.

Amalgamation of the two companies ended the struggle. From then until just before Canada became a nation, the Governor and his company of adventurers had a clear field. A transaction associated with the Canadian confederation gives an idea of the size of the company—and of the unwitting generosity of King Charles II when he gave it the land drained by waters flowing into Hudson's Bay. By Governmental order, 1½ million square miles of the company's territory were transferred to the new Dominion. It was a bargain-day transaction—about $1 an acre.

LAST fortnight, the thirtieth Governor of the company, Sir Patrick Ashley Cooper, opened the 281st General Court or Annual Meeting. The report, which shows an over-all volume of business in excess of $100 million, is a modest survey of the widespread activities of the company. HBC is still active in the fur business; it operates 203 trading units in Canada. All but 35 of them are still buying, for cash or goods, raw furs from trappers and Indians.

But its activities have expanded far beyond furs. HBC is the world's biggest real estate dealer, the owner of a museum, the publisher of a magazine (*The Beaver*) and operator of a fleet of cargo planes and a fleet of ships. The Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas Co. is busily involved in oil developments in Alberta; tea, coffee, liquor and "point" blankets also carry its name.

Since World War I, however, retail stores have been its most important interest. The fur trade, which started the company 280 years ago, has become less distinguishable among its myriad activities.

But to the trappers who have followed the animals northward as they moved away from civilization, the original role of the HBC is still the most important.

Peevish Creeks Creeps and Craters

by Melwyn Breen

illustrated by Harold Town

A FORMER RESIDENT of the town of Peevish, Can., if just by the merest chance he should return, would be tempted to look for changes in the way of life of this quiet community in the Kagamawipiti River (affectionately known to Peevishites as "the Kagamawipiti River"). If our former resident spent his boyhood within its gentle environs he would remember and probably be pleased that, whatever has happened in the outside world, even in the rest of Canada, nothing has come to Peevish to disturb the happy tranquility that invests its outlook.

Peevish's Mayor, jovial 300-lb. politician Andy McFleetch (affectionately known as "Jovial 300-lb. Politician Andy") if asked about the prosperity and peace of Peevish would be sure to answer, "Peevish is peaceful and prosperous." If you pressed him about Peevish's refusal to bow to outside influences, he might quip, "Peevish has refused to bow to outside influences." Acute, intelligent, ever-mindful of Peevish's welfare, he has been mayor for the last 47 years, running on the solid platform, "I'm ever-mindful of Peevish's welfare." What more, say the residents, could one ask of a First Citizen?

Geographically, Peevish is located in the junction of the Effervescent River and the Kagamawipiti. Thus, if the water in either river could be made to flow, the abundant increment of waterpower would make Peevish an industrial mecca. But say residents with canny obstinacy, what could replace the breathtakingly beautiful effects of either river's iridescent *glow*? Says intensely civic-minded Town-planner Al Skrimp (affectionately known as "Uh—what's-his-name"): "Nothing to match the patterns you'll see on them rivers during the lamprey-run. Lampreys stir up the bottom and the hull thing's a sight to see."

As for the Kagamawipiti, the myriad strange creatures that heave themselves on the banks from its unplumbed depths provide a gold mine for paleontological observation. They are gathered by Peevishites and sold to museums across the land. Keen collector Hiram Goodblood, foreman at the lint factory, Peevish's leading industrial concern, has a unique sparetime hobby, but nobody likes to talk about it.

Looking straight down Peevish's main street* you can have a clear unobstructed view of the business section for about 100 yards; it then doubles back abruptly in one of the most beautiful hairpin turns in Canada. This is the result of intensive planning by civic-minded Town-planner Uh—what's-his-name and serves cleverly to disguise the presence of Peevish's chief tourist attraction, the famous "Hole". The Hole, Peevish's main source of revenue, is an actual declivity in the centre of Main St. roughly 20 feet in diameter and 60 feet deep. Travellers passing through Peevish are certain to stop in the centre of town to view the Hole, which extends from the front stoop of the Cooperative Weed Pool to the veranda of Peevish's ranch-style hotel, Hangdog Manor.

"Most times they stay put mebbe four to five days whilst the Council sits on their Boards," says Hole-maintenance man Chuck Uffle. This is a reference to one of Peevish's time-worn but charming customs. On his election to the Council, each of the 10 members is presented with a board 25 feet long by two feet wide. Should a traveller wish to pass through Peevish, which is, of course, on the Trans-Canada Highway, they become a Standing Committee, the boards are collected and thrown over the Hole. The fees accruing from the quaint custom serve as the only remuneration for the work of this public-spirited body.

"Sometimes folks'll come here 'thout knowing about the Hole," observes Abner Skrimp, alderman. "Last month a fellow skun through town at night, goin' about sixty. Council passed a resolution to get him out as soon's the summer lamprey-run's over. Nights, that fellow sets up a hollerin', but it don't disturb folks much."

BESIDES the lint factory (SN, July 25) Peevish's next source of income is derived from Joe Ambule's cigar-butt reconditioning works. Employing 260, counting collectors, it maintains about half the population of the town. In addition to the full-time employees, much sparetime work is provided for Peevish wives and children. "Times," says carroty wall-eyed Squint Snide, head butt-dipper, "you can walk down Main St. through a pall of smoke you could sell for floor cloths. It sure is a sight to see." He nodded amiably to a chubby four-year-old Peevishite pulling on a chubby four-year-old cheroot.

Recreation in Peevish is confined to a few simple pleasures, in keeping with the town's lethargic pace. On Saturday nights the citizens gather at the Weed Pool to indulge in an odd game of question and answer known as Turning the Air Blue. "Guess I'll turn some air blue," one Peevishite will say to another and that is a signal for the general gathering. Less actively inclined Peevishites gather about the Hole for the hallowed custom of Watching the Fun.

Rarely is a citizen seen on the streets after 4 a.m. "Feller out of Calgary," remarks laconic garageman "Oily" Threep, "asked about Sundays around here. He bet you could shoot a cannon down Main St. of a Sabbath morning. Well, sir, we did jest that. Killed 216 citizens, seven chickens and a broodsow." His eyes glazed with reminiscence. "Damn purty pig she were too."

Crime in Peevish is virtually non-existent, which seems odd in view of frequent wholesale arrests and apprehensions. When queried, saturnine porcine Ab Uffle, local constable (affectionately known as "Saturnine Porcine Ab") reports, "Nobody has to stay in jail for long—we got an efficient finin' judge, Old Hammurabi Uffle, my daddy. We got the system runnin' good: when one of the Council needs house-repairin' or mebbe a new car we pull in enough till the bills are settled." SN asked what types of crime were the most prevalent in Peevish. "Hard to tell," said Mr. Uffle. "A little stealin' goin' on. Mind the time the Town Hall disappeared—never did solve that one."

CHURCHWISE, Peevish is a pious community: recent Gallup-poll figures reveal

Rosicrucians	309
Druids	416
Don't know	879

It is also a highly inbred community.* There are a number of major families and few outsiders. Gallup-poll figures on last names:

Snide	367
Uffle	203
McFleetch	26
Skrimp	142
Threep	269
Goodblood	21
Don't know	551

Culturally, Peevish's attitude is one of sympathetic sensitivity. Quotes Peevish's Community-Centre Director, rotund peeling Emma Goodblood (who gives her age as "none of your g-d-d business!") "Mighty purty singing goes on here. Summers the Peevish Quartet can be heard raised in evensong anytime between 6 pm and sunrise. It really ain't a full quartet—the bass's dead and them three others jest fake it." The Centre also doubles as "Peevish Playhouse" when Greville Goodblood, leading Thespian, and his troupe tread the boards in such vehicles as "Meet the Monster" and "The Haunted Ploughshare."**

Peevish also boasts a painter of local reputation, Goodblood Skrimp Threep, whose collages

CONTINUED ON PAGE 21

*Main St.

*Kinsey research in Peevish was discarded by the Report Committee as "too sensational".

**On the entry of the latter in the Regional Drama Festival, commented Adjudicator Michael Offin-Thayer-Snively, "I won't stand for any more insults".

Why Stalin Plays It Safe

Resistance of His National Minorities in Last War Warns Him Against a Big War at This Time

by Nicholas Prychodko

THERE have been many interesting analyses in the press lately as to why Stalin is not likely to spread the Korean conflict into World War III. But I believe that several recent news items shed more light on why the Red Tsar will avoid a showdown fight against the still great power of the West.

One of these is the story of ex-Sergeant Mikhail Karatsev, who fled from the Red Army of Occupation in Germany a few weeks ago. He is of the small Ossetian nation of the Caucasus Mountains, and he has told of how he saw two neighboring peoples, the Chechens and the Ingush, deported in entirety in 1944, because some of them had welcomed the Germans.

Another is the story of a group of 700 Kalmuks, still in a DP camp in Munich. They are all that are left, outside of Siberia, of a nation of 300,000 people which has lived for centuries on the lower Volga. The Soviets found their attitude towards the Kremlin dubious during the Stalingrad campaign, and deported them all, innocent and "guilty", young and old. The Crimean Tartars and the Volga Germans met the same fate.

The other item tells of the acceptance by Canada of the men of the Ukrainian "Halychina" (Galician) Division. These men enlisted from German prison camps to form what was to be a Ukrainian patriotic army, to help liberate the Ukraine from Stalin's rule. When the Germans betrayed them and tried to use them against the Allies in Italy, they surrendered at the first opportunity.

These are only a few scattered, recent glimpses of a war which Stalin has carried on against the minority peoples of the USSR ever since the Revolution, and of the resistance which these people have put up when they had the chance. War, with all its uncertainties, with the loosening of the rigid state controls, with its tides which carry men out of the country as soldiers or prisoners, or carry invading armies into the USSR, offers such opportunities for resistance. The world has given strangely little attention to what happened when the mighty German onslaught loosened or removed Stalin's control over tens of millions of his subjects.

As one who was in the very midst of this giant upheaval, and intimately associated with the leaders of the Ukrainian Partisan movement, I know many of the actual facts. The greatest of these, confirmed in records placed before the Nuremberg Tribunal, is that 3,900,000 Red Army soldiers surrendered during the first seven months of the German invasion.

A very large part of these were from the minority peoples, notably the Ukrainians, who form much the largest minority and whose land was being invaded. They simply would not fight for Stalin's rule, until German brutality forced them to do so in desperation. Many took to the woods to fight both German and Bolshevik rule. They formed what became the Ukrainian Partisan Army, the UPA—of which, more later.

—Photos brought out by UPA courier

PARTISANS *of the UPA at Easter Mass in the woods, 1948. After the big Soviet sweep of 1947, they had to operate in smaller detachments, but they still carry on.*

Another great fact of this upheaval, of which the world has heard but little, was the formation of the Vlasov Army. As a fighter for the freedom of the Ukraine I could not share their ideals; for this was a *Russian* organization whose aim was to overthrow Stalin but uphold the supremacy of the Russian people over the minority peoples.

The strength of the Vlasov Army never reached anything like the 750 battalions, or three-quarters of a million men, which have been mentioned in some articles. It had no more than 120 battalions. But even that is something which I am sure Stalin has never forgotten. When the Red Army overran Central Europe he made a ferocious effort to round up all of these men who had dared go into open opposition, shooting the officers and sending the men to slave labor for life. Unhappily the Western Allies, adhering to the Yalta Agreement, handed many of these people over to certain death, and forced many Ukrainians and other minority people whom they liberated in Germany to go back to a certain fate of slave labor.

Yet in spite of this stern repression, and lacking the slightest encouragement from the Allies, guerrilla activity was maintained on a considerable scale inside the USSR for several years after the war.

The Baltic peoples, notably the Lithuanians, put up such resistance that Stalin has retaliated by deporting no less than a third of the entire population, replacing them by Russian settlers. The Ukrainian Partisans, greatly strengthened by their fellows of the Western Ukraine, formerly under Polish rule but forcibly annexed by Stalin in 1944, actually reached their peak strength at the beginning of 1947.

Big Anti-Guerrilla Sweep

The best proof of the formidability of the Ukrainian freedom movement is the fact that in 1947 the Soviets found it necessary to organize, with the Poles and the Czechs, a vast sweep of the Western Ukraine, using several divisions of troops and large forces of MGB border guards. This cut down the guerrilla activity greatly, and forced the UPA to operate in small detachments instead of, as formerly, up to battalion strength.

But in May 1949 there were new reports of two divisions of Soviet troops hunting guerrillas in the Ukraine, and two more divisions doing the same in the Caucasus. Early this year small Ukrainian detachments slipped out through Rumania with tales of continued resistance. And only in May one of the Ukrainian resistance leaders, Stepan Bandera, appeared in Germany, to appeal to Western correspondents for aid, in telling of this grim fight.

Besides this active opposition, doubly significant because it is carried on against every kind of repression and terror, there is a quiet resistance expressed instinctively in the "go-slow" movement against which the Soviet press fulminates endlessly, and in the sabotage of Moscow's instructions. It is even difficult for the Kremlin to find reliable Party people among the suffering minority nations. There have been clear admissions that during the past year half of all the Party secretaries in the Ukraine have had to be removed.

INTREPID UPA *leader, Colonel Woloshyn-Pavlenko, killed in 1945 in battle of 5,000 Ukrainian partisans against 30,000 troops of the NKVD.*

This is the situation in the "satellite states" within the USSR. Among the satellites outside it is even more insecure. Were the satellite leaders utterly trustworthy followers of the Kremlin there would be no possibility of revolt against their police regimes in any normal circumstances. But time and again it has been proven that their nationalist feelings are such that these leaders will not always put the desires of the Kremlin ahead of what they consider to be the best interests of their own people.

There is not only the startling example of Tito's success in breaking away—a sharp defeat for Stalin in the full view of the world—but the cases of the satellite leaders Rajk in Hungary, Gomulka and Minc in Poland, Clementis in Czechoslovakia, and apparently the entire native leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party, from Dimitrov down. And more purges are going on constantly.

It is because of this nationalist question that Stalin will play it safe and avoid becoming involved in a new world war at the present time, in which the outcome would be in doubt. For who can tell what opportunities such a disturbance would bring to other satellite leaders to imitate Tito, for the Ukrainians and other minority peoples of the USSR to again raise the banner of resistance, or for Red Army men to desert—as they did in tens of thousands once they reached Central Europe in 1945?

How well his Russian troops would fight in a war of aggression is an open question. But if the Western Allies showed any real understanding of the situation in their propaganda, Stalin's effort to use troops from the suppressed nationalities of the USSR might well produce the highest desertion rate in all history.

Surely it is time for the West to stop fearing to "provoke" Stalin, and offer these potential allies hope and encouragement. Here is his greatest weakness and our greatest opportunity.

The Move Is Outwards

Decentralization, Not Annexation, Cures the Ills a City's Heir To

by Ed Bantey

WHILE the administration of a huge, diversified metropolitan area today is no sinecure, it *is*, at the same time, probably the most fertile breeding-ground for graft, corruption and incompetence. Add to this a liberal dose of public apathy and you have the perfect prescription for the chaos that reigns, in one degree or another, at many city halls across the nation today.

A half dozen of our big cities have grown out of their knee-pants status into the long trousers of major centres. In Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Vancouver and Winnipeg, for instance, populations have spilled over into adjoining areas, sprawling far beyond original boundaries. Root cause of this expansion has been the fantastic development and growth of modern transportation.

Periodically the growing pains have been accompanied by lion - sized growls like those which erupted recently in Toronto. Usually, however, the process of expansion — often a small-scale version of the empire-building of old—has been accomplished unobstrusively, although not necessarily in a fair, democratic manner.

Most common method has been to annex adjoining, less powerful communities. This was and is being done regardless of the particular circumstances involved and, on occasion, regardless of the community's personal wishes.

Sometimes annexation stems from other motives. Montreal, for instance, was once saddled with a municipality whose bonded debt topped the full value of its taxable immoveables and amounted to about $600 per capita of its population. Scheming real-estate speculators, chummy with the provincial politicians then in power, thus saved their own financial skins.

Growing Pains

Toronto's recent annexation stir served to emphasize the need for a fair-minded, democratic cure to the growing pains of Canada's major cities. This need will become more evident as plans to build a national capital at Ottawa take definite shape.

Is annexation the answer to the building of bigger and better cities in Canada? Definitely not, say prominent municipal experts in Canada and the U.S., where similar conditions exist. Instead they propose adoption of the borough system which, while keeping pace with the natural human and industrial growth of a city, would at the same time protect the autonomy and preserve the special features of its smaller neighbors.

In corroboration, ex-Mayor Robert Saunders (now Ontario Hydro Commissioner) said in his fourth inaugural address: "In my opinion, the proper solution to Toronto's ills of growth is the establishment of a Borough System, a system under which each Municipality retains its own identity, but joins with others for certain purposes. For example, disease and want know no municipal boundaries—health and welfare services should be joined. The lawbreaker is not interested in municipal boundaries—the Police services should be joined. Yes, the same applies to fire protection, water supply and sewage disposal."

The borough system municipal experts recommend for Canada is modelled on the government functioning in London since 1889 and not the borough administration in operation in New York. The London system is highly decentralized (28 municipal units run local affairs, a county council supervises main services for the entire area). In New York, on the other hand, a centralized government rules. (New York's mayor, enjoying wide powers of appointments, is a big-time political boss). Hence municipal experts call the N.Y. borough system "a mis-nomer."

—Bryce, Montreal
FREDERICK WRIGHT

In a nutshell, the borough system proposed for our cities would include two key bodies: a) a metropolitan council, elected at large, composed of a proportionate representation from each borough and chaired by a mayor or lord mayor; b) borough councils, also elected at large and headed by a borough mayor.

Borough councils would retain complete autonomy for the conduct of all purely local affairs. They would control streets entirely within their own boundaries, parks, street lighting, public baths and libraries. They could authorize or veto construction of new tram or subway lines in the area under their jurisdiction.

The immediate effects of such a system are easily seen. A borough council, operating in a relatively small district, would know the needs of the community, could do away with a large part of the red tape now involved in dealings with a centralized city hall. In plain terms, a borough resident is likely to have a bigger voice at a city hall around the corner than he has in the bureaucratic confines of a government which rules a million people.

At the same time, however, a central authority—the metropolitan council—would see to the needs of the big city as a whole. As the over-all body with responsibility for matters affecting all or several communities falling within its orbit, it would control schools, construction of new streets which are part of a general civic system, health, main drainage, fire, police and public finance.

The Question of Taxes

Since borough government is flexible, it can be easily adapted to conditions existing in various cities. Taxation, the life-blood of any government, is cited as an example of this flexibility. Under the borough system taxes could be levied by the borough councils alone with fixed annual amounts being turned over to the metropolitan council. Or it could be imposed by both authorities in proper ratio.

Decentralization offers the more democratic, business-like approach. While giving cities the central authority required to operate a community of areas, the borough system would make for cheaper, more efficient government and leave smaller cities completely free.

The system might achieve another key goal: By reducing civic matters to the lowest common denominator, it could spell the end to the amazing apathy which has hitherto gripped the populations of big, impersonal cities. This latter advantage is stressed by Frederick Wright, of Montreal, the man who has spent a life-time fighting the battle of the borough.

Wright, one-time English journalist who heads Montreal's Municipal Service Bureau, knows the municipal picture in Canada as intimately as he knows his St. James St. office. After 30 years in the business of trying to arouse interest in civic affairs, he says: "The weakness of civic government in Canada lies . . . in the apathy of the citizens."

The Montreal Story

Wright's protracted campaign for the borough system ("I'm one of those damn fool Englishmen. When I start something I can't let go") has paid off, at least partially, in Montreal. There a metropolitan commission, whose charter is based on the London system, controls the finances of the majority of municipalities on the island.

The Montreal Metropolitan Commission, originally founded to place delinquent municipalities on their financial feet in an equitable manner, could be developed into the metropolitan council of the borough system without any revolutionary change being made.

Wright hopes the biggest city in Canada will be the first in North America to adopt the borough system. He'll feel then his 30-year effort has been a thorough success.

Ashbury College
ROCKCLIFFE PARK OTTAWA
Founded 1891

The only independent school for boys in the capital of Canada. Boarders and day boys accepted.

Boys 7-18 prepared for the Universities, the Service Colleges, and Business.

Next term commences Wednesday, September 13th, boarders returning the night of Tuesday, September 12th.

For information concerning admission, scholarships and bursaries, apply to
R. H. Perry, M.A., *Headmaster*

MOULTON COLLEGE *Established 1888*
70-88 BLOOR STREET EAST
TORONTO
RESIDENTIAL AND DAY
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
GRADE I TO XIII
Central Location
Roomy Residences
Modern Laboratories
New Gymnasium
High Academic Standards
School Re-opens Sept. 13th
For illustrated brochure, write the Principal 1-50
MISS MARJORIE TROTTER, M.A., D.C.L.

KING'S HALL, Compton
Boarding School for Girls in the Country
Situated in the Eastern Townships near Sherbrooke. All grades to Senior Matriculation. Individual courses arranged if desired. Domestic Science Course for those not wishing to matriculate. University trained staff —Supervised sports—Indoor pool— Home Farm. Pasteurization Plant.
Principal: MISS A. E. GILLARD, B.A.
For Prospectus apply to Secretary
COMPTON, QUE.

UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE
AUSTRALIA
Applications are invited for the position of *PROFESSOR OF PUBLIC LAW.*
Salary £A1,850 per annum, subject to superannuation contribution.
Further particulars and information as to method of application may be obtained from the Secretary, Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth, 5 Gordon Square, London, W.C.1., England, or from Mr. T. H. Matthews, Secretary, National Conference of Canadian Universities, c/o McGill University, Montreal.
The closing date for the receipt of applications is *30th September, 1950.*

NATIONAL ROUND-UP

Alberta:

BIRTHDAY

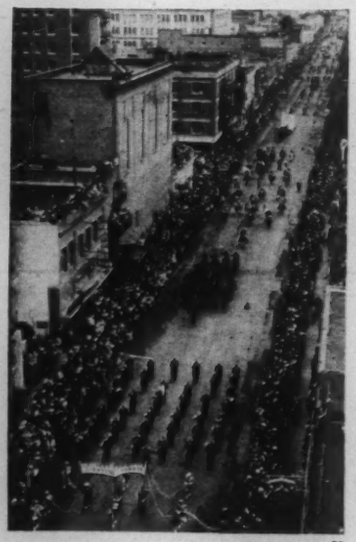
CALGARIANS, who always boast to strangers that the weather is invariably perfect for Stampede Week, blushed visibly when a thunderous downpour washed out the opening night of the 1950 Stampede—which was combined this year with celebration of the city's 75th birthday. Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent, who was officially opening the proceedings, read his speech at record speed and then ducked for cover. Most of the night's program had to be cancelled.

Otherwise, however, the 75th Anniversary proceeded as scheduled. The city always whoops it up for Stampede Week; this year, the whooping was louder than ever and close to 100,000 people watched the five-mile-long opening parade, led by the Prime Minister, through downtown streets on the first morning.

It was 75 years since a RNWMP detachment had first set up a fort at the junction of the Bow and Elbow rivers, and Calgarians went all out to prove that the Old West is by no means dead. Most Calgary men were wearing ten-gallon hats and many sported embroidered satin shirts. (Far more of these were in evidence at the Renfrew and Petroleum Clubs, where oil-men gather, than at the staid Ranchmen's Club, which is the haunt of well-to-do old-timers.)

The two local newspapers put out massive special editions. *The Herald's* ran to more than 200 pages, *The Albertan's* to over 150. Thousands of tourists flocked into the city—some of them had to find beds in nearby towns, since there were none to be had in Calgary—and on the first day a new record of 73,979 customers had clicked through the turnstiles at the Stampede grounds.

There were one or two sour notes.



—CP

VIEW FROM A ROOF: *The front section of the Calgary 1950 Stampede parade. Cadets carrying a Stampede banner are followed by the band and mounted troops of the RCMP from Regina. Behind them, cowboys of the color party carry flags of the nations.*

Chief of them concerned the Indians who, in contrast to previous years, were refused free entry to the Stampede unless they were actually taking part in the week's celebrations. (Those taking part are hired at the "union rate" of $8 a day.) Some RNWMP veterans didn't think the Stampede Board had done any too generously by them, in view of the fact that it was really the Mounties' arrival at the place which is now Calgary that was being celebrated.

But by the time the Governor-General last week declared the 1950 Stampede closed, most citizens felt that the birthday of a lively city had been duly celebrated in a properly lively fashion. As for store clerks, café waitresses and transit system operators—who, but for a last-minute settlement of a wage dispute, would have been on strike during the big week—they went home to rest.

Manitoba:

UP AND DOWN

CAR DRIVERS in Manitoba are being forbidden the highway under the province's safety responsibility law at the rate of about 40 a week, but new drivers are taking to the road at the rate of 200 per week.

These figures were released recently by the motor vehicle registration branch of the Manitoba Government. The branch disclosed that the number of licensed drivers in the province was about 190,000, an increase of 10,000 over last year.

Not all the new drivers are owners of cars. But the number of cars travelling the highways with Manitoba licence plates this year have forced the Provincial Government to order another 18,000 plates to meet the demand. At the end of May there were 122,429 vehicles operating with the black and white plates issued by Manitoba.

■ Racing fans attending the recent horse racing meet at Winnipeg's Polo Park bet $2,277,446, allowing the Provincial Government to collect $222,306 in tax revenue. Fewer persons attended the meet this spring than a year ago, but the figures show they bet more money. The paid admissions this year were 57,337 while in 1949 they were 60,647. The province collects a 7½ per cent tax on the pari-mutuel betting and also collects an amusement tax. The former tax brought in $210,666 and the latter $11,639.

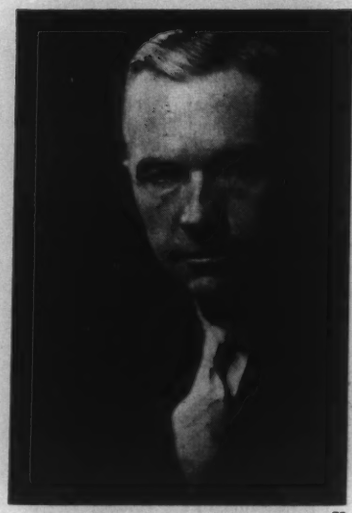
Ontario:

LOST POINT

SHOULD Ontario's 13,000 civil servants get more pay?

Last week this question nearly got to the discussion stage but got sidetracked in a tantrum.

A month ago the executive of the Ontario Civil Servants Association, which started as a recreation club but in recent years has been more and more making noises like a union, announced it was "declaring war" on the Government.



—CP

CHAIRMAN: *Dr. G. S. H. Barton, of Ottawa, special adviser to Agricultural Minister Gardiner, has been named Chairman of the Food and Agricultural Organizations of the United Nations. He is one of the world's foremost authorities on scientific farming and was one of the founders of FAO.*

The declaration was made by a new paid secretary, Don G. McMaster. He intended to see, he said, that something was done about civil service salaries, the great bulk of which ran from $27 to $34 a week. To open the war, an appointment was requested with Premier Frost. And subsequently it was set for last week.

But it wasn't kept.

In the interim the 11 man executive had decided Don McMaster should be present. It notified the Premier's office that if he weren't nobody would be there.

A letter from the Premier stated it was Government policy to discuss civil service matters only with civil servants.

The executive then declared that McMaster would be present—or else. If this view-point weren't accepted 16 hours before the appointment, the executive would resign.

It was "or else." At the time of the appointment Mr. Frost met newspapermen in his empty office. He would be glad, he told them, to meet the civil servants and discuss anything with them, including the matter of Don McMaster's presence. But he couldn't bow to ultimatums and the people wouldn't want him to.

Incidentally, he noted, the average wage of Ontario civil servants was $45.75. The general average in the province $45.65.

The executive then resigned, 16 hours late. And while it cooled its tired temper and waited for an Association election later this month, McMaster carried on the battle alone.

Mr. Frost might be right, he said, but most civil servants made less than $38 a week.

In the heat of the battle an original purpose was mainly overlooked.

This was to press the claim that the pay of Government employees never had been satisfactorily adjusted to the rising cost of living. To civil servants it began to appear that while he might have been winning the battle Don McMaster had lost the point.

Quebec:

POLICE TROUBLE

OUT OF 26 armed robberies in western Quebec, Det.-Lt. Marcel Patenaude, of the Provincial Police, and his special squad solved 21. With a record like that, short, bespectacled Lieutenant Patenaude soon acquired a reputation as a top-notch investigator.

Last week, as he and two others stood in the prisoners' dock in Montreal's Criminal Court, they heard what L. J. Leclerc, President of the Commercial Adjustment and Safety Service Ltd. had accused them of doing.

Lt. Patenaude, his chief assistant, Det.-Sgt. Gaston Archambault and Paul Hervieux, a former P.P. detective, the insurance investigator swore in a warrant, are guilty of:

"Conspiring together and with others to commit criminal acts, *to wit*, to commit armed robberies at the Branches of the Banque Canadienne

—CP

OFF TO THE POLE: *Two magnetic scientists are off on a six-week aerial expedition in an RCAF flying boat to measure the variation of the north magnetic pole. Shown standing, left to right, around a magnetometer, are Ken Whitham, physics graduate of the University of Toronto, Ralph D. Hutchison, head magnetician in the Federal Technical Surveys Department, and F/O A. G. Carswell, of Toronto and Ottawa, pilot of the Canso plane and captain of the expedition.*

—RCN

MEMBERS *of University Naval Training Division see the capital of Canada's tenth province. Sergeant-at-Arms Thomas Christopher, of St. John's, Newfoundland, points out the significance of the engravings on the mace, a gift from British Columbia. Left to right, the cadets are, Ronald O. Costar of Fredericton, NB, Jack A. D. MacKinnon of Truro, NS, Desmond R. Bourke of Antigonish, NS, Sergeant-at-Arms Christopher, and Cadet (E) G. Russel Jenkins of Vernon, PEI.*

Nationale at St. Paul l'Hermite in the district of Joliette; St. Hugues, Rougemont, in the district of St. Hyacinthe;

"Exhorting or inciting persons to commit a holdup at the Branch of the Banque Canadienne Nationale at Rougemont, on Dec. 28, 1949."

At a hearing before Judge Irenée Lagarde, all three pleaded not guilty and chose a speedy trial before a judge alone. Bail was set at two bonds of $950 each. Tentative date for the trial was sometime this week.

To Hillaire Beauregard, Deputy Director of the Provincial Police, news of the warrants was a "terrible surprise."

In Quebec City, Premier (and Attorney-General) Maurice Duplessis made a brief statement. Said he:

"Justice will follow its course. There can be no definite opinion on the innocence or guilt of the men before they have had their trials."

The charges stem from accusations made earlier this year by one Charles Emile Poliquin (who is mentioned in the indictment) who claimed that he had "protection" and that he had been incited to rob a bank.

SHORT VOYAGE

AT 9 p.m. last Thursday, with her lights shining and flags flying, the Cunard Donaldson 20,000-ton liner *Franconia* left Quebec City for Liverpool.

Forty-five minutes later, while some of the passengers had settled down to watch a movie, the voyage came to a sudden end for the ship's 780 occupants: the *Franconia*, an announcement over the intercom said, was fast aground off the Island of Orleans.

Passengers, remarkably calm, donned lifebelts and filed to their life-boat stations. A few hours later, while the ship was piled high on rocks at the western extremity of the scenic island, tugs and other craft had evacuated all passengers to the shore.

The next day, as officials started a full-scale enquiry into the mysterious accident, attempts by tugs to free the vessel at high tide failed.

By week's end, efforts succeeded and the ship was drydocked at nearby Lauzon.

Canada:

ON, CHRISTIANS, ON

FROM the meeting in Toronto last week of the most powerful Protestant group in the world came a decision to back the UN in the Korean crisis. Representing 160 million Christians, 47 men and women met in the staid high-ceilinged Emmanuel College lecture hall and gave majority approval to the condoning of bloodshed in the interest of future peace.

This group was the central committee of the World Council of Churches. Two voting members and one non-voter registered their objections by saying that "they could not visualize Jesus Christ in a tank or an airplane even if it had United Nations sanction." The three abstained from voting.

Members of the committee had spent two hours in the careful framing of the resolution, which was presented by Charles Taft of Cincinnati, brother of the one-time isolationist U.S. Senator Robert A. Taft. They regarded use of arms by the UN as necessary police action, not war. They emphatically stated, however, that "police action" did not include use of the atomic bomb, or similar instruments of mass destruction.

The resolution reads, in part, "Armed attack as an instrument of national policy is wrong. We therefore commend the United Nations, an instrument of world order, for its prompt decision to meet the aggression and for authorizing a police measure which every member nation should support.

"At the same time, governments must press individually and through the United Nations for a just settlement by negotiation and conciliation."

PEOPLE

STRAIGHT SHOOTING

■ **Jules ("Gus") Gusberti**, retired *maître d'hôtel* of Winnipeg's Royal Alexandra, is back from a "*gourmet's* tour" of all the places in Europe where he used to work. He'd been planning this since he left there over 40 years ago. Things are not now quite so tough for anyone entering the business. In those days, says "Gus," "break a glass and it cost you money. Break more than one and they broke your head."

■ **Immigration Minister Walter Harris** is combining business with pleasure in his first trip west since he was a boy. He's looking over conditions among the Indians in Saskatchewan and Alberta before going on to Vancouver. He's taken his wife, two daughters and son with him so that he won't miss any angles. After his trip he hopes to understand the Indians' problems more fully in order to be better able to pilot a bill next session amending the Indian Act.

■ Throughout July and August RCMP **Constables E. C. Hill,** 26, and **W. E. Gardiner,** 46, are having Parliament Hill as their beat. RCMP officials at

—Newton

DIGNITY: *No women in the saddle.*

Rockcliffe do not like the suggestion that they're being used as "camera bait". According to **Inspector H. G. Nichols:** "The men will be there to assist in traffic control." Of course, he admits, they'll pose for pictures when asked but the famous RCMP dignity will be on hand at all times. He shudders at the suggestion of pictures of women in the saddle or wearing Mountie hats. Both Constables Hill and Gardiner were in the Musical Ride team, which toured the U.S. last year, and are old hands at posing (left and right above).

■ Last week at Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask., **Chief O-Tee-Ensiew-Oneka-Niew** (Wise Leader) was given a headdress by Assiniboine leader **Ochankugahe** (Dan Kennedy). The new chief, better known as **PM Louis St. Laurent,** later swapped the eagle feathers for a cream colored Stetson, satin shirt and white buckskin waistcoat to offi-

—CP

FOR THE PM, *feathers to 10-gallon.*

cially open Calgary's Stampede and 75th birthday celebrations. (*See National Round-Up.*)

■ **Henri Bourdoncle** arrived last week in Timmins, Ont., from Bordeaux, armed with radiesthesis, and disappeared at once into the bush. Radiesthesis, he says, is an old Chinese process by which he works a mysterious box with a pendulum and a piece of string. With this he claims he can detect any kind of mineral deposit. Unlike the more usual "divining rod" type of apparatus, this gadget is used with a map. Set it for gold, uranium, oil or silver, says Bourdoncle, and the pendulum points on the map to where these can be found. In France this spring the machine showed that Northern Ontario has the richest oilfields in the world, plus vast deposits of gold, silver and uranium not yet discovered. With radiesthesis Bourdoncle claims he can also locate lost bodies and, by placing the machine over a patient's picture, diagnose illness. All in all, residents of Timmins await his arrival back in town with interest.

■ Returning to Victoria, BC, **Captain Llewellyn Shephard** of the Fisheries Department patrol vessel *Laurier*, said they'd bagged more than 1,800 sea lions off the Scott Islands, near Vancouver Island. This is the first such voyage since 1935. Its purpose was not extinction but it was necessary in order to stop the sea lions interfering with fishing. "They learn to keep away from the sound of gunfire," said **Fisheries Inspector Gordon Barrie** who went on the trip, "and that keeps them away from fishermen's nets."

■ **George Hurst,** 24, formerly Assistant Conductor of Toronto's Royal Conservatory Symphony Orchestra, will take over as conductor of the York (Pennsylvania) Symphony Orchestra in September. He was elected by members of the orchestra from 25 applicants. He will continue as lecturer at the Peabody Institute in Baltimore.

—Segall-Majestic

GEORGE HURST

WORLD AFFAIRS

NO TIME TO LOSE

Urgent Lessons to be Learned in Korea
West's Danger Seen Sharply Increased

IT IS ONLY three weeks since the U.S. Army received the order to move into Korea, to check an enemy who had been preparing his campaign in every detail for several years—as is now all too evident. Yet already the fighting has produced grim lessons, which we had better learn quickly.

As things look at the time of writing, it is going to be touch-and-go whether the U.S. Forces, with the help of the remainder of the South Korean Army, can even hold a substantial lodgement in South Korea. The mounting of a counter-offensive capable of driving out the Communist invaders will at best be a matter of months (and what then: do we merely halt at the 38th Parallel and camp there forever?) It will also absorb military forces which the West can ill spare from more critical theatres.

At first it was to be a two-division show. But already the talk is of six divisions being needed—half of all the available American divisions in the world. And if Stalin sends in Chinese Communist troops and continues willing, as at present, to provide arms from his vast stores and production this estimate could go up and up.

It is foreseeable, therefore, that this Korean affair could bog down into a long guerrilla war, such as the French are engaged in in Indo-China, and the British, on a smaller scale, in Malaya.

We have already heard something of the infiltration tactics of the North Koreans. But this is only the beginning. It seems ominous that the American forces around Taejon have their backs to what was the most active guerrilla territory of South Korean Communists. These used regularly to rip up the railways at night, yet U.S. lines of communication have not been interfered with.

Could it not be that the enemy is coolly holding back until just the number of U.S. troops with which he thinks he can deal effectively have been allowed into this forward area?

Then the South Korean guerrillas, strengthened by infiltration of North Koreans and supplies of arms and explosives, could strike hard at the communications, which run through rugged mountain terrain.

To counter this sort of thing we would have to have South Koreans fighting along with us with the same fervor, determination and cunning which the Communists are showing. And that we cannot count on. While the remainder of the South Korean Army seems still to be putting up a fair fight, now that it is getting more equipment, the general impression is that the population is apathetic, or worse, accepts the "inevitable" victory of Communism.

This feeling, widely shared throughout Asia, is a great victory for Soviet propaganda. Supporting it is the indelible memory of how the Japanese ran the white man out of Asia. Thwarting any genuine cooperation between the Western nations and the Asian peoples is their long-cherished hatred of the white imperialists.

Our change of role is a little too recent to have had much effect on this deep feeling; and though the U.S. was always anti-colonialist, Soviet propaganda seems as usual to have been able to make white appear black.

But perhaps above all there is the rising tide of Asian nationalism, which the Communists have so cleverly exploited.

When one adds to this the specific propaganda being pounded out daily by the North Korean Communists that the Americans, now "allied" with the hated enemy Japan, are going to bring in Jap troops and re-establish the old Japanese occupation, then one can see why we are unlikely to get much native help against the guerrillas.

—International

ANOTHER *Korea? All Germany is talking of similarity of situation, with Soviets pressing organization of East German Army, outfitted with Russian equipment.*

—International

HURRY CALL *for the PBI: Korea stresses role of infantry, detraining at Taejon.*

And the problem of how to deal with infiltration and guerrilla tactics is not the only one. Perhaps the most disturbing factor in the whole situation is that the U.S. troops are facing here a native army, battle-hardened, with better equipment than theirs, and excellent tactical and strategic direction.

Tank Lessons to Re-Learn

This, together with the enemy's great numerical superiority, has brought a series of bitter defeats. But it has also produced valuable lessons, which we should lose no time in learning. The first lesson concerns tanks. It is only five weeks ago that the U.S. Secretary of the Army was telling West Point graduates: "It may well be that tank warfare as we have known it will soon be a thing of the past."

He and his Chief of Staff, General Lawton Collins, had a good deal to say about wonderful new weapons which would end the domination of the battlefield by the tank. And the U.S. Military Mission in Korea had always held that this was "bad tank country", with its rivers, mountains, and rice paddies.

Yet the tank has dominated the whole campaign in Korea. The model mainly used has been the Russian T-34, a heavily-armored, low-silhouette, sloping-sided vehicle of 32 tons, mounting a 76 mm. gun. Against this the standard 2.36-inch bazooka of the last war has proven of little value, whether in South Korean or American hands.

Shells from the 105 mm. field guns, also standard in the last war, have been reported many times as bouncing off the armor—though it is not clear whether these were armor-piercing or regular high-explosive shells. Even one of the new "wonder" weapons, the 75 mm. recoilless cannon, so light that four infantrymen can carry it, and firing the new "shaped-charge" ammunition, has had little effect.

The 5½-inch aerial rockets used by our strafing planes have, however, proven the master of these tanks—although it is unlikely, recalling similar claims of the last war, that anything like the number claimed destroyed has actually been put out of use. But now the enemy has put in his big tanks, apparently the "Stalin III", a 56-ton model mounting a 122 mm. gun. It was the most formidable tank in the field at the end of World War II; our airmen report that their rockets bounce off it, though Washington experts claim this can only be because they are not getting a square hit on the sloping armor.

Nor have American tanks proven any match for the Russian. This is no surprise to U.S. military experts, who have warned of it for years. The Sherman did not prove the equal of the best German tanks, but fortunately we usually had them outnumbered. With the much lighter tank rushed into Korea, the result was to be expected. The U.S. put into service at the end of the last war a 46-ton "General Pershing" tank, with a short-barrelled 90mm. gun. But this gun proved inferior to the famous German 88, and it would be at a heavy disadvantage against the Stalin tank's 122mm. weapon.

The hard military fact is that the greatest industrial nation in the world, the great leader in the production of motor cars, trucks and tractors, has not built the best tank; it now faces an adversary who reputedly has tens of thousands of the kinds which have proven so hard to master in Korea. In Eastern Germany alone he has two thousand of these formidable tanks. This is one lesson from Korea which seems bound to stir some action.

Need for Tactical Aircraft

Another lesson concerns ground support aircraft. There have been military experts in the States warning for years that the U.S. Air Force was hypnotized with the idea of strategic bombing, and putting far too much of its resources into great long-range aircraft while neglecting close-support types for the battlefield.

What the ground position in Korea would be today without the help of these craft in strafing enemy troop concentrations, shooting up tanks and trucks with their wing rockets, and blowing bridges, one can only imagine. But very few of the proper types, designed for low-level work and able to remain a considerable time over the battlefield, have been available. Production of these is now being rushed.

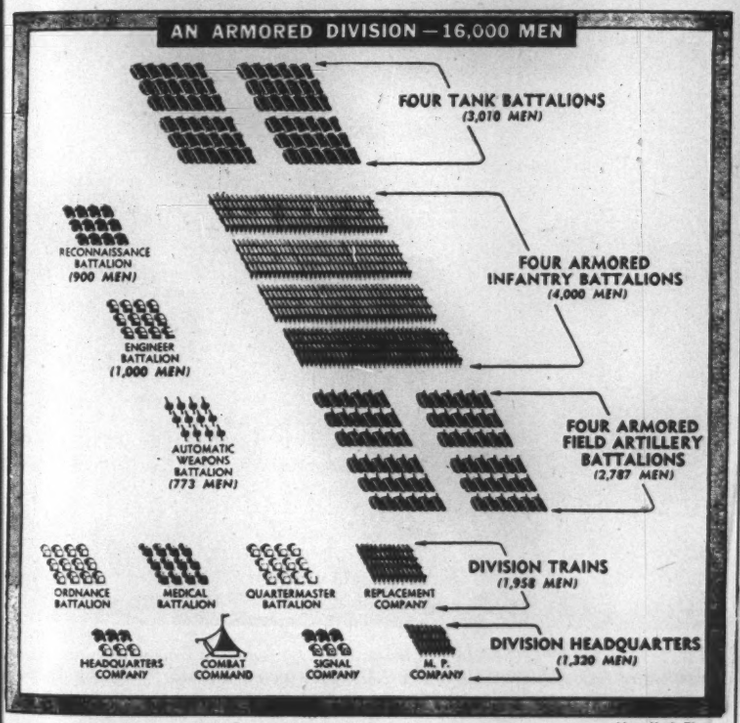
Still another lesson concerns the

infantry. Infantry fighting is an unpleasant business, and the Western nations have been trying to fool themselves that the machines were taking over the main job. The supreme mechanism, the atomic bomb, was becoming our new Maginot Line.

It has had to be learned all over, the hard way, in Korea, that when the planes aren't there to strafe the enemy, through the night, and during bad weather, it is the infantry who have to hold the line. When the artillery can't stop the enemy tanks, it is the infantry who have to stand their ground in their foxholes, and lob Molotov cocktails (bottles of gasoline) or fire their bazookas at point-blank range. (Here, much is expected of a bigger 3½-inch bazooka, now going into action.)

Perhaps the warning from Korea which has been most swiftly understood in the United States is the need for more infantry: more infantry to cover the demands of this battle theatre, to meet the threat of similar "small" wars which the Soviets are expected to launch elsewhere, and to provide greater security in case of the ultimate emergency of another world war.

The present idea seems to be to expand the existing 10 US Army divisions to 15, and the two Marine divisions to three, as rapidly as possible.



—New York Times

A FORMIDABLE *and costly unit: The Soviets have 35, the Atlantic Pact nations five. Canada has in storage World War II equipment for two armored divisions.*

CANADA, TOO

THESE same lessons apply to Canada, too, for we live in the same dangerous world. Any idea that a single brigade represents the scale of ready armed strength that we can "afford" ought to be set aside in a hurry. The fact that we can't very well send our existing formation to Korea without crippling our expansion program ought to be a warning that we need more ready forces. All of our plans, based on the calculation that the Soviets will obligingly wait until the Western nations are "ready" in 1954 or 55, ought to be stepped up with the greatest urgency.

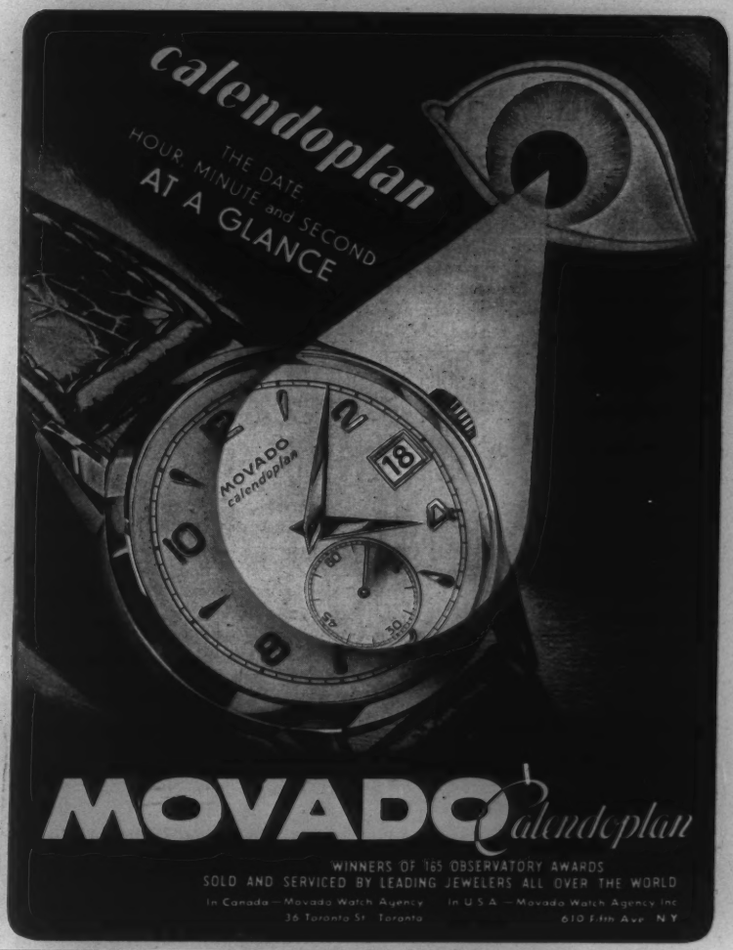
The equipment which we stored away so foresightedly at the end of the last war, for four infantry divisions and two armored divisions, doesn't give us much security where it is, in warehouses. Some of it needs to be manned, and quickly. Anyone who says we "can't afford it" had better think a minute about the military costs we will have to shoulder if, after Asia, Europe is lost, and America has to become an armed camp facing an enemy controlling the greater part of the world.

The whole situation has been drastically changed, as I have been trying to warn all the past winter, since the Soviets got the atomic bomb.

It seems to me of the highest importance, to show our genuine commitment to the defence of Western Europe, and for its moral effect over there, to form from our Permanent Force brigade and Reserve Army two full divisions as quickly as possible, and send one of these to continental Europe. It costs some $40 millions a year to maintain an infantry division, and $100 millions for armored division. Just to give one item in comparison, we are able to afford some $250 millions a year for baby bonuses.

It is, of course, unfortunate that we have to make such choices (though this is not necessarily the particular choice that will be made). It is regrettable that our sons cannot remain free to pursue their careers or their pleasure as they would like to. In fact, the whole state of the world is regrettable. But consider the alternatives.

—Willson Woodside


calendoplan
THE DATE, HOUR, MINUTE and SECOND AT A GLANCE
MOVADO calendoplan
MOVADO Calendoplan
WINNERS OF 165 OBSERVATORY AWARDS
SOLD AND SERVICED BY LEADING JEWELERS ALL OVER THE WORLD
In Canada—Movado Watch Agency 36 Toronto St. Toronto
In U.S.A.—Movado Watch Agency Inc 610 Fifth Ave N.Y.

There is **Strength** in
WESTERN CANADIAN OIL

. . and in Western Canadian Insurance

Oil is becoming more and more important to Western Canada's economy. 66 years ago The Portage Mutual commenced its operation. Since that time sound financing and a complete knowledge of Fire and Windstorm insurance in Western Canada have made Portage Mutual a strong company. Specializing in this field, Portage Mutual assures ample indemnity at minimum rates.

THE PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
WINNIPEG REGINA EDMONTON

U.S. AFFAIRS

PARTIAL MOBILIZATION

Truman Stems Cry for Extreme Measures But Ready to Go As Far As Necessary

PRESIDENT Truman is trying to steer a steady course, in the midst of calls for the most extreme action. Senator Lyndon Johnson has demanded as "the minimum program" the calling up of 800,000 National Guardsmen and reservists. Representative Lloyd Bentsen cried last week, amidst the cheers of the House, for an ultimatum to the North Koreans: retire behind the 38th Parallel or North Korean cities will be atom-bombed.

—Shoemaker in Chicago Daily News

BACK IN HARNESS AGAIN?

There is little doubt that Mr. Truman has Congressional and public support for almost any degree of mobilization he should decide is necessary. Yet all indications at present point to a cool policy of partial mobilization which would put the nation in a better state of preparedness without the danger of alarming the Russians and hastening on the big war which Washington policy still hopes to avert.

A "Dunkirk" in Korea, or the opening up of new conflicts by a Chinese Communist attack on Formosa or strong intervention in Indo-China, or the setting of the Soviet Balkan satellites against Yugoslavia, would bring a proportionate expansion of effort. But it is clear that the Administration and its military chiefs are as anxious to avoid the "war scare" which anything like total mobilization of the nation would produce, as they are reluctant to plunge again into a regime of controls and of vast budgetary deficits.

As for using the atomic bomb, Secretary Acheson has stated explicitly that no spurious, Communist-circulated "ban-the-bomb" petition will bring the United States Government to renounce the use of this weapon. The Secretary and the U.S. military chiefs know all too well that, for the present, that would mean simply throwing down the main barrier to a Soviet conquest of Europe.

But neither will they use the bomb lightly. There is no disposition yet to feel that its use would be justifiable, prudent or even militarily effective, in the Korean War.

The initial draft call for 20,000 men seems intended mainly to set the draft machinery in motion again. How many more will be called may be indicated by President Truman in his message this week.

But it takes the best part of a year to make raw draftees into soldiers. So there is certain to be a call-up of trained men from the organized reserves (which total 629,000 for the three services) and the National Guard (370,000). Organized formations have to be provided quickly to replace the divisions being sent to the Far East and build the additional Marine division and five Army divisions—the 50 per cent increase of ready forces needed as a minimum at the earliest possible date.

All of these men will have to have arms and equipment. The equipment being used up, or lost, in the Korean War must be replaced. New types of arms must be rushed into production. And already, in spite of the preoccupation with Korea, thought is being given to the need for sending more arms to Europe. So previous "pilot" orders to industry are due to be greatly increased, and some wartime munitions factories reopened.

One of the most urgent problems is to test the 45-ton *Patton* and *Pershing* tanks in battle in Korea, and if they prove adequate, rush them into quantity production. The U.S. has let itself get into the position of possessing only 8,000 tanks, all of World War II design and almost all Shermans, while the Soviets are believed to have 40,000 tanks on hand and a considerable production under way. What happened to all the U.S. tanks, which were being made at a rate of 29,000 a year at one time, is a question that may be asked, though the answer won't do much good now.

Only slightly less urgent is a rapid production of tactical aircraft, to support the Army in the field. Present calculations are that it would take almost three years to reach a wartime production rate of 50,000 planes a year.

Not least, there is going to be a great stepping-up of hard thinking and sound planning in the U.S. military establishment.—*W.W.*

—International

THE MARINES *are on the way to Korea, and gaps left are being filled by volunteers. In addition, half million may be added to forces by draft now under way.*

—International

"MOTHBALL FLEET' *laid up at Bayonne, NJ, alone, is stronger in capital ships than entire Soviet Navy. Escort carriers, of which U.S. had 95 at end of war, are urgently needed to ferry planes to Korean battlefront, also to Europe.*

—Wide World

WITH MACARTHUR *in command, U.S. is confident utmost will be done to win, with forces available. Failure would point clearly to inadequate arms, numbers and training.*

Have YOU secured YOUR BRITISH Travel Requirements?

If not, don't delay. Everyone of these British Railways services may be arranged here, before you leave.

- RAIL tickets and reservations. Be sure to purchase MILEAGE COUPONS, at savings up to 32% (Coupons NOT obtainable in the British Isles).
- Delightful SIGHTSEEING TRIPS and TOURS by rail, motor coach, steamer.
- CHANNEL STEAMERS — between Britain and Ireland, Britain and the Continent.
- HOTEL reservations made here.

Typical of DEVALUATION SAVINGS — A thousand miles of travel $36.96 First Class, $24.64 Third Class.

CONSULT YOUR TRAVEL AGENT or THE BRITISH RAILWAYS OFFICE 69 Yonge St., TORONTO, Ontario.

For illustrated literature, write Dept. T.

BRITISH RAILWAYS

U.K. & COMMONWEALTH

FACE NEW AUSTERITY WITH SOLID FRONT

THE KOREAN incident has transformed the domestic political scene inside Britain. Debates in the House of Commons have shown the solidarity of the three parties, so recently quarrelling over the Schuman Plan.

When Mr. S. O. Davies decided not to press his motion calling for withdrawal from Korea it was the last flicker of the old "rebel" movement which has criticized Labor policy for being too pro-American and too anti-Russian. America now appears to be accepted by the party as a whole as one of the most progressive countries in the world; not, as was so commonly believed in 1945, a hostile defender of the capitalist system against the encroachments of socialism.

—International

FIRST GERMAN *diplomat posted to Britain since the war, Hans Schlange-Schoeningen, with rank of Consul-General, arrives with his wife. He has good record of opposition to Hitler.*

Apart from uniting all parties (even including the various sections of the Labor Party) the Korean episode has very greatly increased Mr. Attlee's personal prestige, and that of his administration.

The military and economic effects of the struggle in Korea are harder to estimate than the immediate domestic political results. It is already clear that one result will be to speed up the process of bringing our defences into line with our needs. It had been assumed that the North Atlantic Pact countries had two years in which to do this. It is now clear that it must be done in far less time. This must mean that the cheerful economic outlook that has so altered the British political scene in the past four months will be clouded.

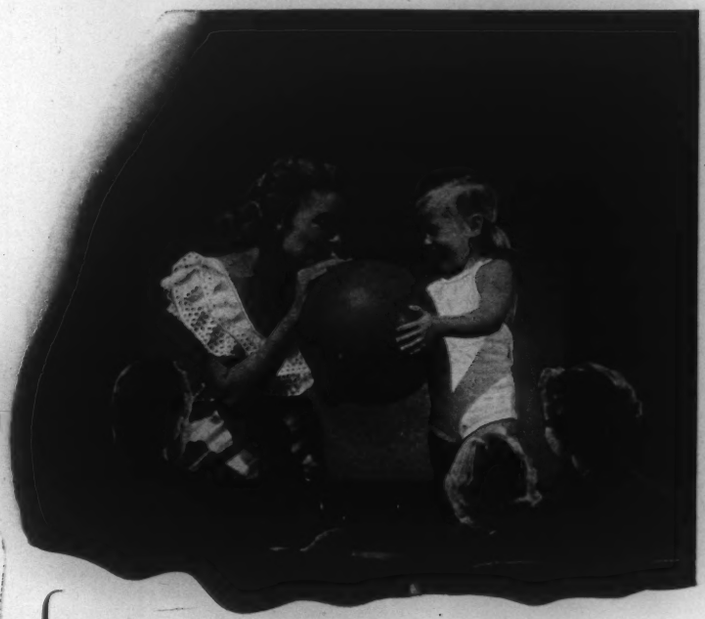
Austerity is round the corner. That was the meaning of Sir Stafford Cripps's grave warning which accompanied his announcement that British gold and dollar reserves had climbed almost to the postwar peak. If rapid rearmament is necessary then wages will have to remain frozen, taxes remain high, and shortages of consumer goods will increase again instead of continuing to decrease. In the past, armament booms have meant prosperity and increased employment. This time rearmament can have only disadvantages for the general public.

Two choices face the Government in this situation. One is the military problem of where to place our available military forces. The other is partly economic, and that is how best to use the resources of the country, in particular how to divide available manpower between producing guns and holding guns. At present it appears that the Government is determined not to be drawn into placing too many of its eggs in the Korean basket. The defence of Hong Kong and Germany will not be neglected.

There is also a strong desire to avoid the situation which arose in the last war when of all the belligerent nations Britain had the largest proportion of its population under arms. The result was our present economic situation. It is felt that while Britain will certainly play her full part in providing soldiers she should also this time concentrate more of her energies on industrial progress and the production of arms.

By William Clark, Special to London Observer *and* SATURDAY NIGHT

With Kodachrome Film in your miniature camera you get this



Double Reward

1. brilliant screen projection of your pictures . . . finished and mounted as color slides without extra charge

2. gorgeous Kodachrome Prints made to order . . . in the reasonably priced 2X size shown, or in larger sizes

YOUR "PICTURE WORLD" suddenly blossoms out in glorious *color* when you use Kodachrome Film . . . in any miniature camera with *f*/6.3 lens or better. It's *easy* to use—and you reach new heights in enjoyment of your pictures.

Fine equipment for less money . . .

And now Kodak has produced an ultra-modern miniature camera with *f*/4.5 Lumenized lens selling at the remarkably low price of $33. Ask your dealer to show you the sensational new Kodak Pony 828 Camera. With it—and Kodaslide Projector, Model 1A, at $45—you're well equipped to start your Kodachrome career . . . Inspect these, and other Kodak miniatures and projectors . . . all fine instruments at sensible prices.

Canadian Kodak Co., Limited
Toronto 9, Ontario

It's Kodak for Color

RIDLEY COLLEGE

FOR BOYS

Ridley College — for boys 8 to 18 — combines the advantages of supervised residential life in modern buildings, with sound academic, athletic and character training. Over 50 acres of playing fields for organized recreation. Generous entrance Scholarships and bursaries. For information and illustrated prospectus, write the Headmaster—J. R. Hamilton, B.A.

Applications are now being entertained for boys who will be ready to enter Ridley in 1950 and later years. Fall Term opens Tuesday, September 12, 1950.

RIDLEY COLLEGE

FOUNDED 1889

ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO, CANADA

502

Upper Canada College

TORONTO, CANADA

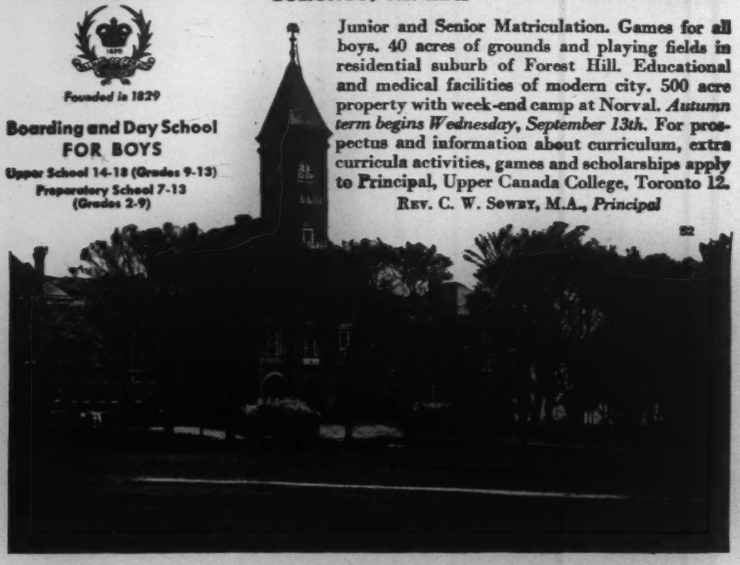
Founded in 1829

Boarding and Day School
FOR BOYS
Upper School 14-18 (Grades 9-13)
Preparatory School 7-13
(Grades 2-9)

Junior and Senior Matriculation. Games for all boys. 40 acres of grounds and playing fields in residential suburb of Forest Hill. Educational and medical facilities of modern city. 500 acre property with week-end camp at Norval. *Autumn term begins Wednesday, September 13th.* For prospectus and information about curriculum, extra curricula activities, games and scholarships apply to Principal, Upper Canada College, Toronto 12.

REV. C. W. SOWBY, M.A., *Principal*

92



Trafalgar School

FOR GIRLS

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

Courses to University Entrance

Trafalgar School is in the residential section of Montreal and centrally located on the slope of beautiful Mount Royal with skating, tennis and a gymnasium on the grounds.

For information write to the principal

Miss Joan M. Foster, M.A., Ph.D.
McGill, Oxford and Bryn Mawr

Trafalgar School — Established 1887
3495 Simpson Street, Montreal • Affiliated with McGill University

MEDICINE

KATE AND DUPLIKATE

Identical Twins Provide Some Clues To Heredity vs. Environment

HOW MUCH, about most individuals, is to be explained by heredity, and how much by environment, will probably never be determined. The only individuals in which the relative effects of heredity and environment can be assessed conveniently are so-called identical twins who have been separated from each other in childhood and have lived in different environments most of their lives.

A report published recently in the *American Journal of Psychiatry* describes a study that has been made, and is being continued, of some hundreds of twins over 60 years of age who are residents of New York State. It is obvious that such a study should yield valuable information on relation of hereditary factors to the problems of senescence.

It was found that the physical likeness of identical twins, even if they had lived in different environments, persisted into the older ages to a striking degree. Even the degree to which the hair was gray, or the configuration of baldness, should it have developed, were amazingly similar in the twins. The wrinkles of senility tended to appear in their faces at the same time. The X-ray pictures of the chests of two old men who were twins could be superimposed on one another and fitted almost exactly.

So far as the diseases of old age are concerned the study was most informative. For example, one pair of twins who had lived in different environments developed the same variety of senile mental disease at approximately the same time. Then they both became deaf and blind in the same month. Later, they both had serious strokes on the *same day* and died within a few days of one another (just before their 86th birthdays).

—Globe and Mail

APPENDICITIS *sufferers, the Beecher twins, were admitted to a Buffalo, NY, hospital on the same day.*

WATCH AND SEE

THERE HAS been much interest in recent years in the problem of diet for people who are suffering from high blood pressure. Statisticians have estimated that half of the people who are over 40 will die from this condition or its complications. It is, therefore, a very important project to learn if the diet can be modified to help.

It has been found that a great deal of help can be obtained in formulating a good diet for some animals by placing a wide variety of foods before them and then watching to see which, and how much, of the different foods they choose. Within reason, animals seem to know what is good for them.

It occurred recently to some investigators at Harvard University that if they watched the foods chosen by animals with high blood pressure they might get some good leads with regard to devising diets for people suffering from this condition. Since a reduction in salt (ordinary table salt and other sodium salts) intake has been found helpful for many people with high blood pressure the investigators decided first to find out if animals with high blood pressure would voluntarily restrict their salt intake.

So they devised a diet which was somewhat deficient in salt and fed this both to normal rats and rats with high blood pressure. They then made it possible for the rats to obtain as much additional salt as they wished by providing each rat with several drinking bottles, one of which contained plain water and the other different salt solutions. After a few days the rats learned what to expect from the different bottles and some weeks later when the salt and water consumption was calculated it was found that the rats with high blood pressure had voluntarily restricted their salt intake, taking only about half as much additional salt as the normal rats.

HO HUM

A BOOK that deals with the physiological and psychological factors concerned in sleep and insomnia on a fairly superficial level is James Bender's "How To Sleep" (Longmans, Green, $3.50). It is essentially a practical book, with many sensible suggestions but sections dealing with the advantages of single and double beds and such matters are better than, for instance, the chapter on "How to Understand Your Dreams." The recipes used for inducing sleep by many celebrities are given—for example, Bing Crosby says sleeping is a habit, but if he has any trouble dropping off he recalls Bob Hope jokes. Anyone who doesn't sleep easily might find this a good book to keep at his bedside unless he thought that chapter headings such as "Insomnia Dat Ole Debbil" might inflame his brain.

MUSIC

ON THE TABLES

SYMPHONY No 9 IN D-MINOR ("CHORAL")—*Beethoven*. The Boston Symphony Orchestra conducted by Serge Koussevitsky and The Berkshire Festival Chorus under Robert Shaw. Pyrotechnics of recording virtuosity fail to disguise a basically heavy treatment. Solos are adequate but undistinguished. The Overture to Egmont is included to round out four sides (*Victor—33 1/3—LM 6001*).

DIVERTIMENTO No. 3 IN E-FLAT MAJOR—*Mozart*. The London Wind Players under Harry Blech catch the composer at his most pixieish, seize all the humor. Recording: excellent. (*London—78—LA 158*).

A HANDEL-CORELLI CONCERT. Eugene Ormandy and the Philadelphia Orchestra present the *Water Music Suite* and the *Concerto for Orchestra*, arranged by the conductor. Corelli is the junior partner, as Suite for String Orchestra seems an afterthought. Recording: adequate. (*Columbia—33 1/3—ML 2045*).

SYMPHONY No. 6 ("PATHETIQUE"); —*Tchaikovsky*. L'Orchestre de la Société du Conservatoire de Paris and Charles Munch get on top of the lushly histrionic and press hard. On the fourth side, *Romeo and Juliet Fantasy Overture* wept over by the London Philharmonic Orchestra under Eduard van Beinum at his tenderest. Recording: muffling of the Pathétique mars an otherwise excellent treatment. (*London—33 1/3—LLP 166-7*).

For Summer Listening:

GAITE PARISIENNE — *Offenbach*. An exciting rendition by the Boston "Pops" Orchestra under Arthur Fiedler with all the froth intact. Recording: excellent. (*Victor — 33 1/3 — LM 1001*).

PICTURES AT AN EXHIBITION—*Moussorgsky*. Vladimir Horowitz takes us on the conducted tour, evokes the subject matter with a clarity we have never felt before. Recording: excellent. (*Victor—33 1/3 LM 1014*).

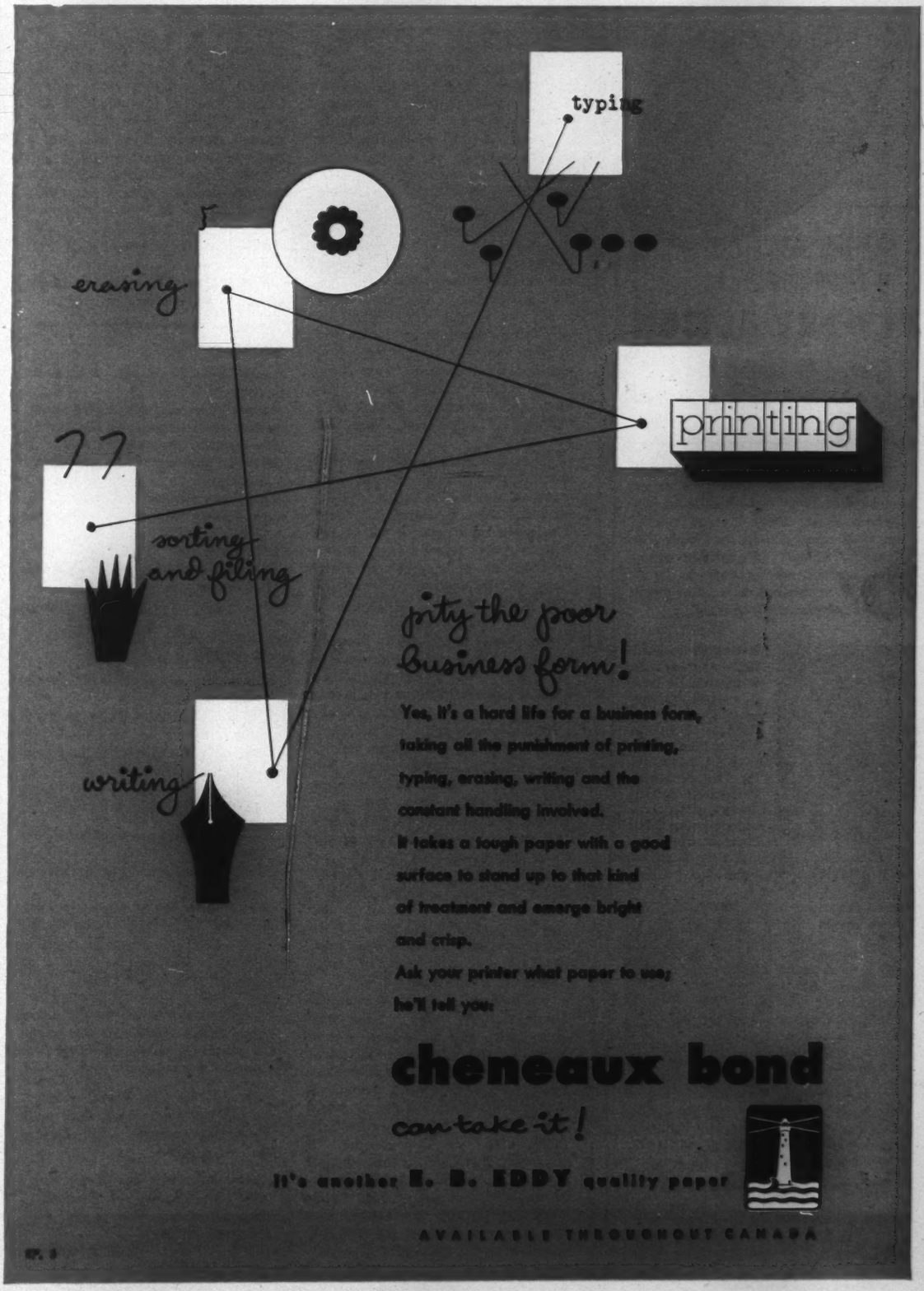
POLOVTSIAN DANCES from "Prince Igor" — *Borodin*. Gregor Fitelberg conducts the London Philharmonic Orchestra in the elaborately rousing set of dances and nicely balances the thunder and lightning with the sunlight. Individual sections of the orchestra are presented with fine articulation. Recording: excellent. (*London—45—LGF 19.*)

MANTOVANI MUSICALE — A homey collection of favorites like "Barcarolle," "None But the Lonely Heart," "Kashmiri Song" and "Cradle Song" with lush, concert-orchestra arrangements and conducted by U.K. virtuoso violinist Annunzio Mantovani. Good background music for one's contemplative moments with cool summer drinks. (*London—45—LGF 27.*)

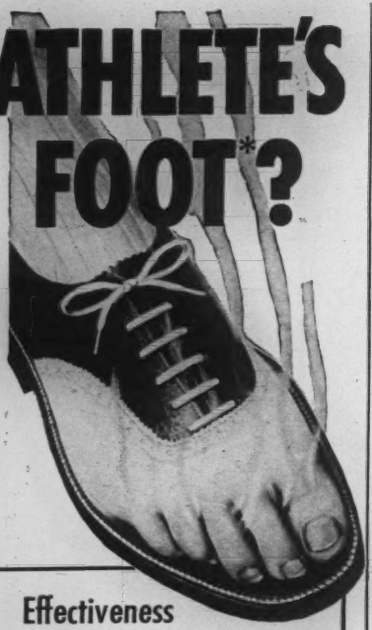
RCA VICTOR are currently issuing sets of 15 name bands playing music ("designed for dancing") of 15 favorite composers. For a start, we heard Tommy Dorsey playing Cole Porter (P-263) and the newer sensation Ralph Flanagan playing hits by Rodgers and Hammerstein II. They're both smoothly orchestrated and expertly played and recorded; but remember the purpose of the series: *designed for dancing*. Listening values should be secondary considerations.

■ Information has come to our desk about a new summer theatre venture —too late for inclusion in our summer theatre round-up (SN, July 4). Forty ambitious University of Western Ontario students and young Londoners are out to give London a straw hat whirl. Located in Convocation Hall, UWO, they have already played (for two nights each) an adaptation of "Alice in Wonderland" and "The Vice." The latter play was written by local-boy Bill Digby; won the Queen's University playwriting contest and was performed at Queen's last summer. This production by the Campus Players '50 was directed by Bill himself and used such veterans of the London Little Theatre as Robina Richardson, Rowena Rae, Jack Hutt and Alec Richmond.

Others in the group include Ken Le Maire, winner of the best actor award in the Western Ontario regional festival; Jim Nelson; Grand Theatre manager H. K. Baskette and Phil Stratford. The Campus Players are a non-profit organization; all profits will go to the University Building Fund.


typing
erasing
printing
sorting and filing
writing
pity the poor Business form!
Yes, it's a hard life for a business form, taking all the punishment of printing, typing, erasing, writing and the constant handling involved.
It takes a tough paper with a good surface to stand up to that kind of treatment and emerge bright and crisp.
Ask your printer what paper to use; he'll tell you:
cheneaux bond
can take it!
It's another E. B. EDDY quality paper
AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT CANADA

ATHLETE'S FOOT*?



Effectiveness of Absorbine Jr.'s

WET-DRY ACTION

proved in scientifically controlled tests

*To help relieve Athlete's Foot misery—use Absorbine Jr. *quick!* Its time-proved "Wet-Dry" action kills all the Athlete's Foot fungi it can reach. Helps heal open cracks and promote regrowth of a smooth unbroken skin-barrier against reinfection! In carefully checked clinical tests, the great majority responded favorably.

◀EXAMINE the skin between your toes tonight. When open cracks appear it means that Athlete's Foot can strike. Swab skin with cotton soaked in the famous Absorbine Jr. Its "wetting" action removes the flaky dead skin and dissolves the stale perspiration products on which Athlete's Foot fungi thrive.

NOW POUR ON some▶ Absorbine Jr. Its "drying" and fungicidal action inhibits growth of all the infecting fungi it can reach. If your Athlete's Foot persists, see your doctor. *Guard against reinfection.* Don't share towels or bathmats. Boil socks for 15 minutes to kill the micro-organisms. Get Absorbine Jr. wherever drugs are sold . . . $1.25 a bottle . . . Introductory Size 15¢.

W. F. Young, Inc., Lyman House, Montreal

ABSORBINE Jr.

America's No. 1 Athlete's Foot Stand-by!

INTERMISSION

Bananas and Oysters

by J. E. Middleton

WHEN the war was in its third or fourth year a drawing in *Punch* pictured a little girl saying sorrowfully, "Mummy, do you remember bananas?"

Humor and pathos in close alliance, as so often they are! That artist had insight; he was a practical psychologist, aware of the habit, common to humanity, of looking backwards, with a sigh, towards some special kind of Eating, once terribly enjoyed.

Today some one will speak with wistful longing of Sarah Kennedy's apple pies (with whipped cream). Another will mention, with rolling eyes, Aunt Mary's fried chicken (with cream gravy). Still another will recall with sorry head-shakings the fried breast of wild duck once tasted in a prairie farmhouse. All will be spiritually at one with the old Irish woman, remembering "the troubles, when the boys did be lying in the ditches waiting for a landlord, and sometimes gettin' one. Och, glory be to God, them was the times!"

What if it can be demonstrated without trace of error that all these celestial comestibles can be matched today in a thousand kitchens? The gentle mourners for past meals will not be convinced even by the evidence of a regiment of dietitians. What's a proof, in comparison with a feeling? Nothing.

As for me, I remember oysters. Long, long ago Father brought home a shiny, rectangular six-by-eight can, two inches thick. No label of any sort adorned it; it was just a can. When opened, a blue-grey mass, with frills was revealed; eyed by Mother with doubt, stewed with misgiving—and cream, but eaten with enthusiasm. For we were Ontario people, born and bred; inland folk to whom the sea was merely a wonder imagined; its minor glories all unknown.

Father had heard that oysters could be eaten raw, and, being a bold man, tried a couple. In the end he preferred the stew. I, at eight-going-on-nine, had three helpings, and still, after flocks of years, can drool at the memory.

No more of these cans came to the house. We were a long way from town, and, no doubt, importation of the treasures was infrequent. The time, the place and the oysters never again coincided. From time to time I heard dimly about "oyster suppers", served in lodge-rooms, even sometimes in churches, but never at arm's length from me. Also I read, lying prone on the library carpet, of Sam Weller "opening oysters like steam, and throwing the shells at the Fat Boy snoring in the corner."

"Strange," I thought. "Do they have shells?" "They have indeed," I was informed, "and sometimes pearls are found in them."

Another flock of years passed over and I was in Quebec. One raw and rainy Sunday morning, in November, I went walking, and saw on the cold copestone of the Louise Basin a row of boys and men looking downwards with strange intensity. Low tide, and a rusty schooner moored by the wall below! Two whiskered seamen in slickers and sou'westers were taking off the hatch. When they got it clear, the hold seemed to be piled full of a strange kind of light brown mud.

"What's that?" I asked one of the amateur inspectors.

"Oysters."

"Huh?"

"Malpecques. The schooner is just in from the Gulf. As soon as the tide lifts her enough to run out a gang-plank—"

"Well?"

"All you can eat for ten cents a dozen, but you can't carry any away. Got an oyster-knife?"

"No."

The inspector shrugged. "You're out of luck."

I surely was, but looking at that muddy mass I didn't think so at the moment.

Time brought knowledge. Company C of the Eighth Royal Rifles gave a party one night and requested the honor of my presence, adding in commanding type, "Bring your oyster-knife." So I bought one at Chinic's Hardware, and went, in a state of hopeful doubt.

There was a makeshift table; twelve-inch planks on trestles. Down the middle of it was a triangular pile of oysters two feet high. On both sides at convenient intervals, small, square tables, covered with fair linen, bore piles of thin brown bread-and-butter, pepper and salt, and for the vulgar, not satisfied with the true flavor of ambrosia, a small bottle of tabasco sauce. (There are people who would gild refined gold or throw a perfume on the violet, as Shakespeare observed, thus running to wasteful and ridiculous excess.)

Lined along both sides of the big table were the brutal and rapacious soldiery, each man opening an oyster with one cunning twist of the wrist, supping up the contents, not quietly, tossing the shell under the table, and reaching for another.

I produced my oyster-knife and in the first half-hour opened at least three. Then a sergeant (being replete) took pity on me, opened a dozen or so while a cat would lick her ear, patted my shoulder, full brotherly, and went away, to where the beer was.

That season, before the last month with an "r" in it, I had perfected my technique. But before the next season had begun I was again an inlander, far, far away from salt water, tides, dulse, clam chowder, boiled lobster, sea-bass and Malpecques in the shell.

Since then, at intervals, I have haunted sea-food restaurants here at home, also in Baltimore, in Philadelphia, Saint John, Halifax, Yarmouth, Digby. They all seemed to lack the authentic atmosphere of oakum, pitch, sou'westers, slickers, tarred rope, and, perhaps, the appetite of youth. The shell-fish were there, but merely passable.

Do I remember oysters? I do.

Spring Sowing

Turn the soil of the tired heart over;
Plough deep, and plant with joy,
Seeing the sunlight cap the clover,
The head of the running boy
Who has not learned of the heart's sowing;
The thorn behind the leaf,
Nor knows the season of Spring ploughing
Is pitifully brief;
That Time, the harvester, demands
His certain tithe of grief.

PAULINE HAVARD

* * *

The Tyrant

You arch your supple back and lift your tail,
Give me a look you know that will not fail
To lure me to the kitchen, and your dish,
Impelling me to spoon your favorite fish.

As my reward you may, if you see fit,
Allow me in your special chair to sit,
Indulging me by lying on my knee;
Do I belong to you, or you to me?

JEAN COLBERT

* * *

Lesson

Proud is the tree within the wood,
Brave is the bird upon the bough,
Oh, all things lovely, all things good
Comfort me now.

I see the tree with branches torn
By wind, the havoc rain has made;
I note the sparrow, small, forlorn,
But not afraid.

Had I the pride that is the tree,
Had I the courage of the bird,
Now Grief has come to visit me
I'd speak no word.

H. F. DOUGHER

PEEVISH

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

in chicken feathers, roadtar and baling wire are masterpieces of unobtrusive incompetence. His experimentalism is a tribute to the town's tolerance and appreciation of *avant-gardisme*. Indeed, so eager are Peevishites for the pioneer spirit in art that Threep's one essay in the traditional vein—a landscape of Peevish as it *really* looks—earned him banishment from the town clothed in the materials of his more characteristic work.

In the world of *belle-lettres* Peevish is by no means without a voice. Its First bard, Mellish McFleetch, has a prolific pen. But one example of his

fluent lyrical cast—printed earlier in Peevish's illegal newspaper *Saucy Tidbits*—follows:

Peevish, Peevish, on the Kagamawipiti
Not nearly so big or so wicked as any other city,
With your roadways so clean and your citizens also
How I long to be near you, it makes me bawl so.

On a summer's e'en when our lint factory's idle
There's no place like you—though I've tried all
The other towns in our Prov so pretty
Too bad about those confined to the city.

Peevish, Peevish, my village so true
Whenever I leave it makes me so blue
Though I roam the world over, every town I'll eschew
Till I see you, dear Peevish, hoved up into view.

This fine sentiment has been set to music and has been adopted as the town's anthem. It will be taught to all little Peevishites as soon as they become old enough to understand. "Whenever *that* is," observes deafish irascible schoolteacher Bertha Uffle (nicknamed affectionately, "Old Lardback") "Anybody old enough to understand anything around here is sure too old to go around singing." Mistress of Peevish's three-desk school she has made her home in Peevish for 67 years. An enthusiastic hobbyist, Miss Uffle once built a life-sized model of Peevish's Masonic Temple in her backyard, using nothing but materials taken from Peevish's Masonic Temple.

As for Peevish's future, listen to Peevish's First Booster, "Lippy" Uffle: "This is the most up-and-coming little community on the hull map. Why, right there, in that very culvert, was born Alex Skrimp, inventor of the reversible buttonhook. This town is where *he* lived and died. *He* believed in its future. Has the town got a *future?* You just ask me." SN did.

"Hanged if I know," he answered.

SPORTS

HUNTIN' AND FISHIN'

The Outdoor Life Has Many Aspects And Current Books Discuss Them

FROM time to time, books on sporting subjects pile up so high on the desk that something has to be done about them. The output of these tomes is inexhaustible, and the level of quality is uneven to a degree. The variety of subjects covered is beyond belief.

The three at hand deal, respectively, with an allegedly great hunter, the best methods of catching trout, and two people who made a good thing out of fishing for others. The second, at least, is full of good sound common sense, if you like trout.

BEN LILLY ("The Ben Lilly Legend," by J. Frank Dobie*) was born in 1856 and died in 1936, and during those 80 years he killed a powerful lot of animals.

Ben Lilly is legendary in the United States, right along with Billy the Kid and Jesse James, and the legend is by no means unknown in Canada. Ben could do tricks with a rifle which defied the laws of ballistics; he could follow a trail that would break a bloodhound's heart; his athletic feats would necessitate the re-writing of the record books.

Maybe so, but what mainly emerges from this painstaking and authoritative study is that Lilly wasn't much interested in anything but killing living things, and wasn't much good at anything else.

Born of pioneer stock in the Deep South, uneducated, our hero was successively and unsucessfully a farmer, husband, cattle-trader, and timbercutter. Always he would rather hunt, and eventually he became a professional hunter, killing for bounty and on contract. He achieved his first real fame when he acted as guide for President Teddy Roosevelt.

Roosevelt, blind to an incipient legend, called him merely a religious

—Jacket by Tom Lea

From "The Ben Lilly Legend"

fanatic. Lilly would not hunt on Sunday, but he made up for it on weekdays. Says Mr. Dobie: "Like many other men, he came to regard his own desire as a destiny imposed from on High. His deepest desire was to hunt."

JACK RUSSELL ("Jill and I and the Salmon"*) is a fisherman, not a hunter. He is a professional fisherman, in a sense, but he does not kill fish for the sake of killing fish. Fishing is for him the greatest of sports, and a paying proposition.

Russell was a prosperous American businessman when, in the days shortly before the Depression, his doctor told

JACK AND JILL

him that he had to take things easy. That was easier said than done. But he had loved fishing since boyhood, had fallen in love with the country and the salmon of the Miramichi, and had recently taken to wife a young English ballet-dancer. He and Jill moved to New Brunswick and built themselves a cabin on the river.

"Jill and I and the Salmon" is the gentle, rambling story of the growth of that cabin to what it is today: a comfortable and successful rich man's fishing lodge. The author describes in a leisurely fashion the country, the fish, the natives and guides, the guests.

To the fisherman, the most interesting chapters will be the ones on the technical aspects of catching ("killing" is apparently the approved word) salmon, preferably with a dry fly. Jack Russell knows whereof he speaks, from a lifelong association and from a stubborn refusal to believe what the so-called experts told him.

There is even some useful information on cooking in the woods, for the ladies.

LAWRENCE R. KOLLER is a man who likes to make a careful study of his sport, and who can write lucidly of what he has learned. In "Taking Larger Trout,"* he tells in detail how to do just that. The book is a combination of the recounting of personal experiences, and observations on the whys and wherefores of the successful fish-catching described.

The photographs are interesting and the numerous line-drawings are informative. Two plates in full color illustrate a variety of flies.

I've got the worms; where's that bent pin?—*Kim McIlroy*

*All published by McClelland & Stewart; $4.00, $3.25, and $6.00 respectively.

RELIGION

PRACTICAL PREACHING ACROSS THE SEAS

A SIGNIFICANT enterprise of inter-Church aid has been carried on under the general direction of the World Council of Churches (SN, July 18) following the war. As early as 1943, the Council realized it would be necessary, as soon as the war ended, to assist the European Churches in the rehabilitation of their life and work. Since 1945 the Churches in the more favored countries have given millions of dollars in cash and goods for the relief of the needy and for Christian reconstruction. Part of this aid has been given through the Department of Reconstruction and Inter-Church Aid of the World Council of Churches, and part of it through denominational channels. But the whole program has been coordinated by common planning and exchange of information.

The Churches in Canada have participated in this enterprise in a variety of ways: (a) Church members and Church organizations have shipped parcels of food and clothing in numbers that cannot be tabulated. (b) Many denominations have raised special funds for assistance to their "opposite numbers" in the war-damaged countries, or made donations to their own world organizations. The Church of England, the Baptist Churches, the Lutheran Churches, the United Church of Canada, the Salvation Army, the Friends, and other denominations have made similar gifts. (c) Through the Canadian Council of Churches, the associated Communions have made substantial contribution on an ecumenical plan. It is impossible to know the total of the gifts given in these various ways, but available information suggests a minimum of two and a half million dollars.

The Canadian Council of Churches has organized two projects in this connection. It has appealed to the Churches for support for the program of the World Council of Churches and has received and forwarded their contributions. The Anglican, Baptist, Disciples, Evangelical United Brethren, Lutheran, Presbyterian and United Churches have all given varying amounts through this channel, to a total of about $325,000.

All of it has been used in a dozen different countries for such purposes as subsistence allowances and equipment for pastors, health programs, medicines, child feeding schemes, food for students, assistance in theological education and in training leaders. The Canadian Council of Churches has also organized and directed the project known as "Canadian Church Relief Abroad." This has laid its main emphasis on collecting and shipping used clothing. The Council has shipped abroad 16,500 pounds of milk powder, and 400 tons of clothing, at a cost of over $80,000. The clothing is given a nominal value of $1.00 per pound, a total of $800,000. The clothing has been sent to Britain, Europe and Asia. (*For further on recent Toronto meeting of WCC, see National Round-Up.*)

English China

Selections at Simpson's are better than they have been in years . . . ranging from ever acceptable gift cups and saucers to magnificent dinner services.

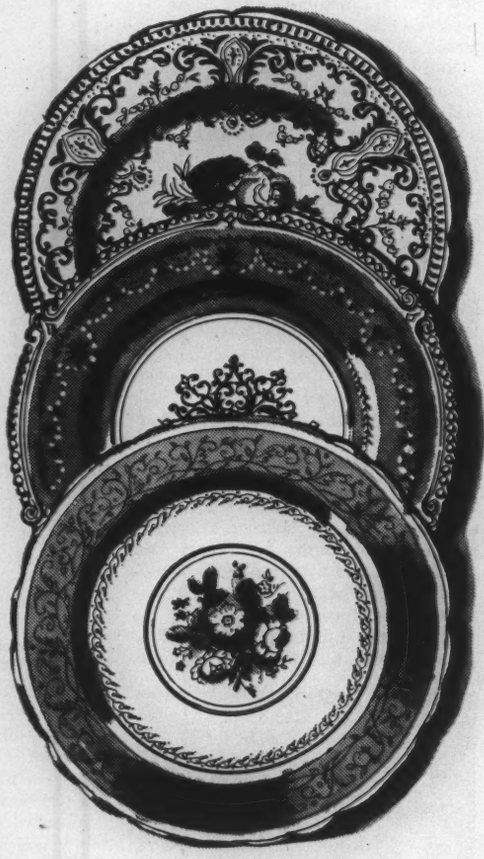
POUNTNEY OF BRISTOL, potters since 1652, reproductions of Old Bristol patterns, 66-piece dinner services for eight persons. Above shown, 42.50, 44.50 and 45.00.

PARAGON English bone china cups and saucers in a wide selection, many with fine gold trim, sketched handsome design in maroon and gold. From a selection 2.65 to 5.95.

WEDGWOOD fine earthenware, heavy and handsome, with raised shoulders and centre floral spray designs, shown upper right, "Coniston" 56-piece formal service for eight persons, 72.50.

FINE ENGLISH BONE CHINA service plates from leading makers, many encrusted with gold and hand-done enamels, priced from 12.50 each to dozen 225.00.

Fine China—Sixth Floor.



Simpson Stores Located in TORONTO, LONDON, MONTREAL, HALIFAX, REGINA
Mail Order Houses in TORONTO, REGINA, HALIFAX, VANCOUVER
Order Offices and Agencies in 224 Canadian Centres

Simpson's TORONTO

FILMS

SAD DECLINE AND FALL BY THE MARX BROS.

IN THE OLD days it seemed that the Marx Brothers didn't need anything for a successful film except their own colossal impudence and inventiveness. Their activities, once fired, appeared to explode spontaneously on the screen with effects that were both wonderful and awful. The boys in those days didn't show the faintest respect for love, logic or plot.

Their leader was Groucho whose ruthlessness made up for the lack of any special talent and was indeed a talent in itself. Other talents meant nothing to them, beautiful girls meant nothing to them — except of course to Harpo who chased them clear to the horizon and so out of sight. They were a monomaniac group whose single impulse was to eliminate or scatter every element in the film except the Marxes themselves.

MARY LOWREY ROSS

The procedure in these early pictures seemed to be to assemble a skeleton plot and cast, set up the camera, and then turn the Marx boys loose on the set. Frequently the only survivor when the arena was cleared was Margaret Dumont, whose durability was almost as phenomenal as the Marx vitality. Even an early Marx film needed some sort of focus, and Madame Dumont obliged by representing majestically that most enduring of all figures, the purposeful American club matron. Then Groucho went to work on her.

GROUCHO goes to work on no one in the latest Marx film, "Love Happy." He appears only occasionally, usually as commentator on a plot having to do with young love, ambition and frustration, all gentle elements which the Marx brothers in the old days would have thrown out of the nearest window. A parallel and more congenial plot has to do with the loss of a million dollar necklace and Chico and Harpo are up to their necks in this. There is one very funny piece of business in which Harpo attempts to explain to Chico in pantomime that the heroine is being menaced by three thugs employed by a Madame Egelitch, who wants the diamond necklace adorning the *derrière* of one of the chorus girls.

This is genuine Marx stuff, and so is the wonderful, though prolonged chase sequences which has Harpo dodging among the electric sky-signs of Broadway, with the three villains at his heels. Harpo also plays the harp, as usual. Chico plays the piano, a little better than usual, at any rate for those who are fascinated, as I am, by his singular spatulate fingering.

Groucho, however, is a total loss. He hardly exists in a film that can hardly be said to exist without him. I had always fancied that Groucho with his terrible walk and his brassy contempt for the human race was in-

dependent of anyone's script; but apparently I was wrong. He needs a good script badly—preferably one of those violent masterpieces that S. J. Perelman used to write for the early Marx pictures.

"THE BLUE LAMP" is a good workaday English film which tells a story of crime and capture, largely from the point of view of the cop on the beat. A young London hoodlum (Dirk Rogarde) robs a small jewellery store then, encouraged by his success decides to hold up the box office of an English cinema. With his two confederates (Patric Doonan and Peggie Evans) he sketches out a routine robbery, but there is a slip-up and the trio find themselves involved in a murder case. The remainder of the film is a detailed and systematic account of the police investigation which ends with an exciting roundup in a greyhound racing stadium.

Although this is a story of violent and almost mindless crime, the tone of "The Blue Lamp" is sober, leisurely and even pleasant. The picture takes time to consider the London bobby's off-duty pursuits and pleasures, which include, in addition to the conventional darts, begonia-raising and part-singing of Elizabethan airs. There's a good deal of this agreeable irrelevance before the film picks up pace and starts after the youthful gangsters in earnest. It is an unpretentious film, but vivid and plausible, with excellent performances by Jack Warner, Jimmy Hanley and Dirk Rogarde.

"ROCKETSHIP XM" is one of the first "scientific" films to dramatize the possibilities of interplanetary travel and like most initial experiments it is rather wobbly and elementary. The party here, consisting of a scientist, a rather severe lady mathematician, and three technicians, heads for the moon, then by a series of accidents and miscalculations, lands on Mars instead. The film is fun to watch, largely because of the tricks the camera is able to play with some of the problems of interspatial physics. A great deal of the time, however, the characters are engaged with their own human problems which aren't nearly so interesting. The explorers include Lloyd Bridges, Osa Massen and Noah Beery, Jr.—*Mary Lowrey Ross*

—Eagle-Lion

"THE BLUE LAMP"

TRAVEL

BRINGING IN TOURISTS

1950 Will Be Another Excellent Year Barring War and More Rumors

(See Cover)

LAST year American tourists left $270 millions in Canada. Canadians spent $164 millions in the U.S. Canada's precious reserves benefitted to the tune of more than $100 millions.

This year's tourist season got off to a slow start, but there's every sign that before the season is over Canada will have entertained at least as many Americans as last year.

But in the prairies the Manitoba flood didn't help. It blocked the "Emerson gateway" early in the season and that has affected north-western Ontario as well as Manitoba. But there's plenty of time for that stream to pick up too, barring all-out war.

You may expect as many tourists as usual then. But here's one warning: don't expect them to spend their money quite as freely as they sometimes have. All resorts on this continent report that holiday-makers are shopping more carefully. Canadians will be lucky if they collect as much money even from the same number of tourists as in previous years (5 million U.S. visitors in 1949).

One big reason: the enormous pilgrimage going from North America to Europe this year. Not only the wealthy but thousands of ordinary average-income citizens are crossing the Atlantic; some for the Holy Year, others for a long-contemplated visit to France and U.K. The people left behind are weighted with those who couldn't afford Europe. They are swollen by the millions who have got new cars this year.* Ninety per cent of Canada's tourists come by car: the fact that more Americans are driving this year means more of them will come to Canada. But not that they'll spend more when they get here.

The Salesman

What makes them come to Canada? One reason is a silver-tongued, bluff, hearty salesman for Canada. D. Leo Dolan, Director of the Federal Government's Travel Bureau, spends most of his waking hours directing an unusually fertile brain into thinking up new lures, *e.g.*, by jogging prosaic Canadian restaurateurs to pep up their menus. Last week the Korean war brought him this year's first major headache. He was trying to catch up with, and scotch, a rumor rife in the U.S. midwest that the Canadian border was closed at the Sault.

Through Dolan's hands this year nearly $1 million will flow out into advertising media in the U.S. A little of it will be used to present travel films over American TV: the great bulk of it will go into big ads in U.S. magazines and newspapers. Dolan likes to see results for taxpayers' money that's given him to spend, and he knows he gets them.

*Current U.S. production is 6 million pleasure cars a year.

—Ontario Travel

COURTESY *on the part of all who come in contact with U.S. tourists is one of the lessons which all Governments and Associations try to teach constantly; it's not only good manners but good business. Here a member of the Ontario Provincial Police takes time to advise a New York visitor.*

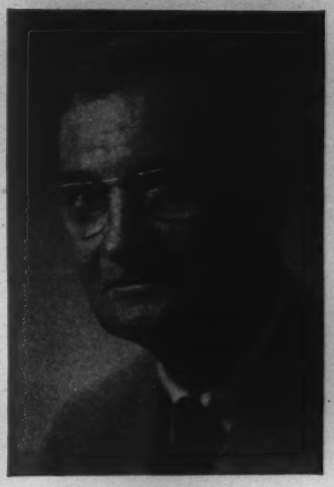
Up till early July his office had received 267,000 travel enquiries from Americans. That's more than ever before; 6 per cent more than the same time last year. And nine-tenths of them (89 per cent to be exact) resulted from magazine and newspapers ads in the U.S. Dolan believes very few advertising campaigns can claim as good results as that.

Talking of these things the other day, Leo Dolan was full of a recent party which fulfilled his dearest dreams. A Canadian company which does a lot of business in the U.S. organized a convention trip for its leading staff to Quebec. They went to Murray Bay and Ste Anne de Beaupré. They stopped off on the way. They travelled in two special trains, one of 18 and one of 20 cars. They came from 46 out of the 48 states of the union. Dolan guesses that the 400 of them must have left well over $250,000 in Canada.

The federal authorities are watching carefully to see how Niagara Falls gets on with its experiment with silver dollars. The idea of offering Canadian silver dollars to U.S. customers (for 90 U.S. cents) was sponsored by the Greater Niagara Chamber of Commerce.

It's a ticklish business in a way, asking Americans to buy Canadian money and not spend it. That's what it comes to—suggesting that they take the silver dollars home. Those silver dollars, unlike paper dollars, will not come back to Canada to be replaced with U.S. dollars. On the other hand, what better memento?

IMPERIAL BANK APPOINTMENT



T. R. RICHARDSON

Formerly Manager, Galt Branch, Mr. Richardson has been appointed Manager of the Main Office in Montreal.*

PERFECT PICTURES
WITH
Leica

It's easy for anyone to master the wonderfully simple LEICA camera technique. But it's hard to match the simply wonderful results that LEICA precision and versatility make possible for amateur and expert alike.

SEE IT AT YOUR LOCAL DEALERS'
Walter A. Carveth Limited
(CANADIAN AGENTS)
431 YONGE ST. TORONTO 1

Money Saver

Mistakes in counting money cost time and money. Save both by using NaPaGo's TUBULAR COIN WRAPPERS and "Pakoin" the handy filling device. Write today for samples and prices.

NATIONAL
PAPER GOODS LIMITED
HAMILTON, ONTARIO
Toronto • Montreal • Winnipeg
Halifax • Vancouver

BOOKS

AIR "POWER"

DISASTER THROUGH AIR POWER — by Marshall Andrews—*Clarke, Irwin*—$2.50.

THIS CONCISE and reasonably-priced volume may well be the most important book that any Canadian has had a chance to read in a long time, in its implications on the ultimate fate of him and his country. Probably few Canadians will read it. We are too much under the hypnotic influence of the "easy victory through air power" nonsense of the propagandists for long-range-bombing.

Mr. Andrews' thesis is primarily that the United States is being sold a bill of goods by the proponents of the controversial B-36, and secondarily that the Western nations in general are presently the victims of a tremendous and potentially deadly hoax in buying the big-bomber theory at all.

The most important future place for the air arm in warfare is in close support of ground troops and as the striking arm of the navy. Long range bombing by piloted aircraft is wasteful, uncertain, and probably not feasible.

The arguments advanced by Mr. Andrews in support of his thesis are pretty impressive. He points out that, historically, military reliance on a single weapon has invariably proven disastrous. He contrasts the early German successes with tactical air power with the later failure of the strategic attacks on Britain, and reminds us that after the Air Forces spent some 50 billions of dollars on reducing Germany to rubble (which we are now paying to rebuild) the infantry still had to fight through that same rubble on their flat feet. What is Mr. Lie asking for today?

The air-power theory, briefly, is that strategic bombing can destroy an enemy's industries, military mobility, and civilian morale so that the enemy just gives up, and the land armies have simply to occupy already-won territory. A nice easy war. As Mr. Andrews points out, it worked once, with Pantelleria. It didn't work with Malta, nor with Germany. And there's no valid reason to think it ever will work.

Mr. Andrews doesn't deny that there is a place for long-range bombers, though he quotes an expert who believes that building bombers bigger and better is rapidly approaching the point of diminishing returns, but he feels that if we are going to be able to defeat the Russians, we have got to have balance in our military forces and an overall plan a great deal superior to the Air Force's "easy war" idea.

The Air Forces in general don't like the idea of tactical bombing—that is, close support of the infantry — they don't spend much time studying or practicing it, and they aren't developing the aircraft for it. When they grudgingly attempt to carry it out with big bombers, the results can be most unpleasant for the infantry.

The Red Army is the world's largest, and you can't defeat Russia without defeating the Red Army, and in the field at that. The Air Power boys not only want to cut down the size of our armies (it hardly seems possible; you can't take something from nothing) but in the next war as in the last one they would tie up thousands or millions of able-bodied men in jobs out of contact with the enemy, leaving the casualty-ridden infantry without adequate or suitable reinforcements.

Mr. Andrews overall outlook is by no means wholly negative. He puts forward a plan. A simple one. He would like to see real unification of the three services, with a realistic and workable plan for defeating the enemy in the places where he must be defeated, and one Staff to see that all efforts are directed straight to the most economical carrying out of this plan.

He feels, however, that the Air Forces have no interest in such a plan, that all they want to do is drop atom bombs (while their own countries are perforce being similarly bombed) until nothing much is left of anything, and a triumphant Air Force flies purposefully over a ruin.

Over half of Canada's military budget is currently being spent on the RCAF.—*Thaddeus Kay.*

TRAIN-SICK?

Arrive Fresh as a Daisy Thanks to D-Day Formula

Nobody need ever again be travel-sick. During the war, scientists had to find a formula to prevent sea and air-sickness. Their success was proved on D-Day!

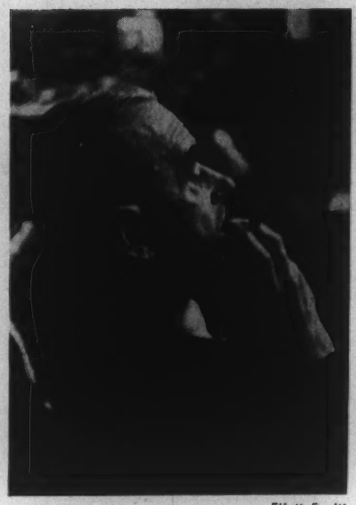
Now this formula is available in Canada under the name of Kwells. Kwells are safe. They're easily swallowed. *Their control action is almost infallible.* "Since I was two years old I've been travel-sick," writes Mrs. R. "Then I tried Kwells, and arrived fresh at my destination instead of like a washed-out rag." Ask your druggist for Kwells, 65c.

KWELLS THE D DAY FORMULA

PREVENT TRAVEL SICKNESS BY CAR, TRAIN, SHIP, PLANE.

91

SIR HOWARD KIPPENBERGER



—Elliott Erwitt

THOMAS MANN

FOOT SOLDIER

INFANTRY BRIGADIER—by Major-General Sir Howard Kippenberger, KBE, CB, DSO — *Oxford*—$4.50.

THE AUTHOR is a New Zealander, who, after service as a private and NCO during World War I, took command of a battalion in September of 1939 and fought with it in Africa and Greece, had a brigade in Crete, and finally commanded 2 New Zealand Division in Italy, where he was seriously wounded.

His story is a perfectly straightforward account of one particular officer's war. It is well-written, well-illustrated with maps and photographs, and will be of special interest to military readers.

Twentieth Battalion was formed of Regular and Territorial (Reserve) officers and NCO's and an assortment of varied other ranks, had a hurried three months of training at home, and then was shipped uneventfully to Egypt, where its training continued in the total absence of proper weapons and wartime excitement.

With the fall of France and the entry of Italy into the war, things began to happen, but the New Zealanders were mortified at being left out of the first actions in Africa, around Sidi Barrani. The mortification didn't last long: word came to sail for Greece.

From that moment on, General Kippenberger's story is the story of the war in the Mediterranean threatre: fighting in Greece and the withdrawal, fighting in Crete and the withdrawal, changing fortunes in the African desert, and finally success in Tunisia.

From Africa, Second Division moved to Italy and fought on the Sangro, around Orsogna, and finally at Cassino, where General Kippenberger records a final note from his diary:

". . . coming down, stepped on a mine and had one foot blown off, the other mangled and thumb ripped up. Picked up by very plucky party of 23rd and amputation done at A.D.S." —*K.M.*

FOR NEWCOMERS

THE THOMAS MANN READER — edited by Joseph Warner Angell — *McClelland & Stewart*—$6.00.

MEMBERS of the Thomas Mann cult must be numerous, judging from the steady sale his works receive. This book is obviously not designed for members of the cult, but it may serve to attract new converts. It consists of long excerpts from his novels, beginning with "Buddenbrooks," which many readers consider his best, published in Berlin in 1901, and ending with "Doctor Faustus," his most involved and mystifying, published in Stockholm in 1947; together with a representative selection of his short stories and essays.

The new reader will also find helpful the general introduction, which gives a condensed biography of the writer, and the notes attached to the various selections, giving clues to Mann's meanings and technique. The editor and selector is Joseph Warner Angell. The translations are the familiar ones of Mrs. H. T. Lowe-Porter.—*J.L.C.*

FEUDAL CHESSBOARD

ELEANOR OF AQUITAINE and the Four Kings —by Amy Kelly—*Saunders*—$6.75.

WIFE of two Kings (Louis VII of France, Henry II of England) and mother of two others (Richard the Lion Heart, John "Lackland"), Eleanor, Duchess of Aquitaine, became the central figure in the bitter contest between the Houses of Capet and Plantagenet for the control of their domains in Western Europe. Down through the ages she has graduated through the following successive steps: to her contemporaries, a wanton; by Elizabethan times, "a canker'd grandam"; in the words of Charles Dickens, "a bad woman." Not until our own century did the maligned Duchess find an historian both authoritative and sympathetic, when Henry Adams referred to her as "the greatest of all French-women."

But Adams did not tell her complete story, and Miss Amy Kelly has spent 20 years on the present painstaking study. During that time she made half a dozen trips to Europe in order to familiarize herself with the various locales and retrace the queen's numerous itineraries. The result of Miss Kelly's labors is a sensitive, full-length biography revealing a truly great woman whose sagacity and vision far eclipse those of her husbands and sons.

Within the covers of this magnificent book, Author Kelly recounts in stately, Gibbonesque prose and parallel structures the stories of the Third Crusade, of Henry Plantagenet's struggle with Becket, of Eleanor's progressive court at Poitiers, of Henry's unending trouble with his rebellious sons, of Richard's ransom and the difficulties in collecting it, of Eleanor's own period of imprisonment while still Queen of England, of John the incorrigible renegade and the sorry incident of Arthur of Brittany. Her story covers a period of great dynastic confusion on the feudal chessboard of Europe.—*J.E.P.*

ORDER YOUR BOOKS FROM

BURNILL'S BOOKSHOP

100 Yonge Street, Toronto 1

MAIL ORDERS POSTPAID

SATURDAY NIGHT

world of women

—Photos by James, Niagara Falls

CHARMION KING *pours herself some coffee; Barbara Hamilton irons a dress.*

HOT WEATHER ACTING

YOU live in trunks. You press dresses every day so they'll look fresh on the stage. You eat on the run. You rehearse the new play every afternoon and you play the current one every evening. You get together after the show for a snack and a post mortem. It's the theatre.

But summer theatre's even more tantalizing. You stay in lovely towns or in summer resorts. And you haven't the time to play. Rehearse, rehearse, rehearse. The temperature creeps up to 80; and the footlights and overhead lights do their best to cook you.

Charmion King and Barbara Hamilton are two Canadian actresses who know all about it. They toured Canada in "The Drunkard." Last year Charm was with "There Goes Yesterday" and Barb made herself into an old lady for the Ontario tour of "Arsenic and Old Lace." They've both done summer stock before, too. This year they're on the Niagara Falls-Peterborough circuit. (SN, July 4).

FOR *the 8:45 curtain: the girls make up in the bare dressing-room.*

TIME OUT *for just one glimpse of the Falls. Usually Charm and Barb are too busy with evening performances and rehearsals for much sightseeing.*

OFF *goes Charm's trunk to Peterborough: assist, Stan Montgomery.*

THEY PLAY WITH MUD

by Marge and Phil Shackleton

IT'S HARD to believe, isn't it, that such lovely results can come from mud! Children proudly make mud pies. They see beauty in them. Mud packs are used in beauty salons for beauty treatments. And this very minute you likely have a beautiful vase filled with summer flowers on your dining-room table. That vase is just mud, when you come right down to it. Probably good Canadian mud, too. The art of pottery making is thriving in Canada.

In fact, all the arts are. And the Maritimes are producing more craftsmen-artists than any other part of Canada. Except rural Quebec, of course, where *habitant* handicrafts are generations old (SN, July 18).

Pottery is one of the very flourishing arts. And a flourishing husband-and-wife team of potters is Ernst and Alma Lorenzen. Their distinctive pottery has made the Lorenzen signature a treasured trademark.

They weren't always potters. For ten years Ernst was a forest surveyor in Nova Scotia. Then he took a job with the Canadian National Express in Moncton, NB. Alma found housekeeping and caring for the two children kept her busy. They were just a typical Canadian family.

But they were spare time hobbyists. They had tried some painting and wood turning when they read a magazine article on pottery making. It intrigued them. They started to work with clay. Their first attempt had unexpected results. They were living in crowded rooms. Ernst built a foot-powered potter's wheel. It took them hours to clean the spattered clay from the furniture. Ernst went to work on a better wheel, powered by motor.

The Lorenzens began to experiment with different types of clay. They tried modelling; built kilns to fire their products; mixed all sorts of chemicals to produce various glazes. All this took time. So did Ernst's regular job.

The weekly pay check went first. The Lorenzens were now fulltime pottery specialists. Their crowded home became their first workshop and studio. It adjoined a service station in Dieppe, a village suburb of Moncton. They had serious doubts about changing their hobby into a business. Today they know they'll never make a million at it but they are confirmed professional potters.

ERNST works on the wheel and "throws" a wide variety of pieces from several types of clay. Tending the electric kiln is also his job. Alma models small figures and looks after the glazing of all the pottery.

Much of the clay used they dig themselves; they have found deposits in the Maritimes that are quite satisfactory. Different clays come in different colors and have varying properties. Result: new and intriguing variations when fired. They have worked, too, on glazes. At first they used only commercial glazes. Then they developed several unusual glazes which are distinctly their own.

Ernst himself is Danish-born and comes from a long line of woodsmen. Attractive, dark-eyed Alma is a *Canadienne*, born and raised in New Brunswick. With his Old World roots, Ernst has a well developed appreciation for the products of fine handicraft. Alma is familiar with the home-craft-work of rural French-speaking Canadians. In college at Antigonish, NS, she studied design and painting.

Like other craftsmen the Lorenzens must cater to the tourist trade. Consequently they do the bulk of their productive work in the winter. Summer leaves few periods uninterrupted by visitors and customers.

Last Fall, they packed up and returned to their favored Nova Scotia. At Lantz, a village in Hants County (north of Halifax), they now work in a splendid new studio-home.

In the past few years Canadian and American visitors have carried away hundreds of their strongly designed, subtly colored clay pieces. Each year the crowd grows. This summer, in new attractive quarters, the crowd should be the biggest yet.

—Photos by Capital Prau

ALMA *applies distinctive glaze while daughter Franca watches.*

CLAY *is forced by Ernst's hand into a form on the potter's wheel.*

ERNST *presses thumb into mass. He now must decide what to make.*

HERE *smooth wet fingers build a cylinder from the lump of clay.*

NOW *you see what it is Ernst has decided to make — a vase.*

Distaff:

QUINQUAGENARY

FIFTY years a Doctor! It's quite a record. Especially as 50 years ago women were not exactly welcomed with open arms into the medical profession. But **Dr. Irma Levasseur** is celebrating just such an anniversary. In recognition of this important milestone she was recently honored with a life membership in Laval University Women Graduates' Association. A Quebecker by birth, Dr. Levasseur was the first woman to be admitted to membership in Quebec College of Physicians and Surgeons.

—CP

DR. IRMA LEVASSEUR

■ Toronto will likely become the milk drinking centre of Canada. It's quite possible, for the Milk Foundation of Toronto has just added **Harriet Parsons** to its staff. Harriett gets things done. She's a journalist and an economist; served during the war with the Consumer Branch, Wartime Prices and Trade Board; later was Field Secretary of the Canadian Association of Consumers.

■ Last week **Molly Levinter** of Toronto left for California. She will be studying modern Israeli music at Brandeis Camp. This camp was set up by the Brandeis Foundation to encourage study of Israeli culture.

■ Another California-studying pianist is **Laurane Greenberg** of Winnipeg. She is there on a scholarship to study under Soulima Stravinsky.

■ And still another scholarship winner is **Patricia Rolston** of Vancouver. She has been awarded a scholarship at the Mannes Music School in New York; will be guest soloist in August with the Edmonton Symphony Orchestra.

■ **Catherine Porter** of Toronto writes that the Wrens are having a National Reunion in Toronto over August 25 weekend. Wrens are coming from U.S., Cuba, Bermuda, Yellowknife (NWT) and England.

■ Recent guest artist at the summer Prom concert in Toronto was **Betty Jean Hagen** of Calgary. Betty Jean is the 19-year old violinist who won the Naumburg award last spring (SN, May 2). It was quite an honor, for she was the first Canadian to win this important U.S. award.

■ New President of the Canadian Nurses' Association is **Helen McArthur** of Toronto.

■ Just retired after long service are three teachers and supervisors of the Montreal Protestant Central School Board. They are **Helen Buzzell,** Supervisor of Art; **Ethel Pinel,** Supervisor of Home Economics; and **Nora Lindsay,** Supervising Assistant.

■ Dancer **Stephanie Antle** is back home in Vancouver — for a special ballet role in the "Sweethearts" production of Theatre Under the Stars.

■ Headmistress **Elsie Bartlett** of Rupert's Land Girls' School retired last month; was honored at a dinner at the St. Charles Country Club in Winnipeg, planned by the school alumnae.

■ **Lise Gagnier,** first prize winner of the Ballet Contest conducted by Montreal's *Les Amis de l'Art,* has been accepted for study with the Metropolitan Opera Ballet School in New York.

Brain-Teaser:

And Now What!

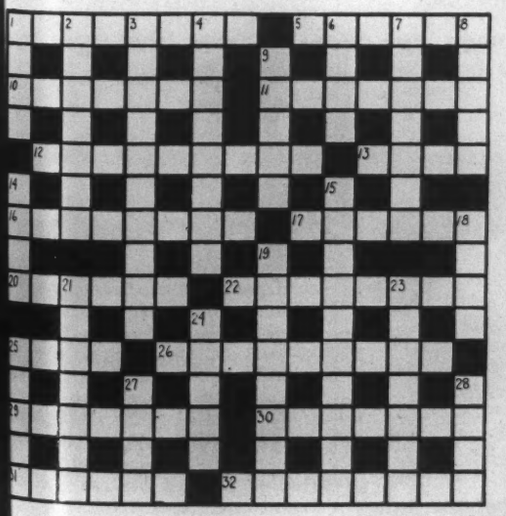
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. Tree or Max. (8)
5. Not a tree animal, but likes to nestle by the trunk. (3-3)
10. It is, for a 13 to ride first class. (7)
11. While you've one for your fag, smile, boys. (7)
12. Dis-tressing patches. (4, 5)
13. Pre-successful condition of Jack London and W. H. Davies. (4)
16. Usually hipped beforehand, and the antidote you need when hipped. (8)
17. Seasonable endeavor to succeed. (6)
20. Service held on Main St.? (6)
22. King who made a peach out of a girl beneath his station. (8)
25. See 18.
26. Sip claret in small quantities. (9)
29. Where you'll never hear a Russian say "I like mine with salt". (7)
30. Knock some sense into one? On the contrary! (7)
31. Here it improves with age; in France from age! (6)
32. Biblical king goes around with an English Queen in Switzerland. (8)

DOWN

1. To make sales of sables, one must take the———. (4)
2. Try to excel me on a lute. (7)
3. Putting one's foot in it. (10)
4. Pt—of milk, perhaps. (4, 4)
6. Saucy duke? (4)
7. You don't like it frosted? Then change it! (7)
8. Dress, O actress! (5)
9. Accidental dwellings for musicians? (5)
14. Film in which Miss Cummings floated to fame. (4)
15. Evening suit, perhaps, to play around in? (5, 5)
18 and 25 across. Bound to appear annually. (4, 4)
19. Deep, but not the deep south. (5, 3)
21. Edmund Vance Cooke says it's a ton, an ounce or what you make it. (7)
23. It's neither around here, nor outside. (7)
24. It's inevitable that Albert will be corpulent. (5)
25. Basically friendless. (5)
27. Wrecked cars describe them. (4)
28. Cow-house erected by the Royal Engineers. (4)



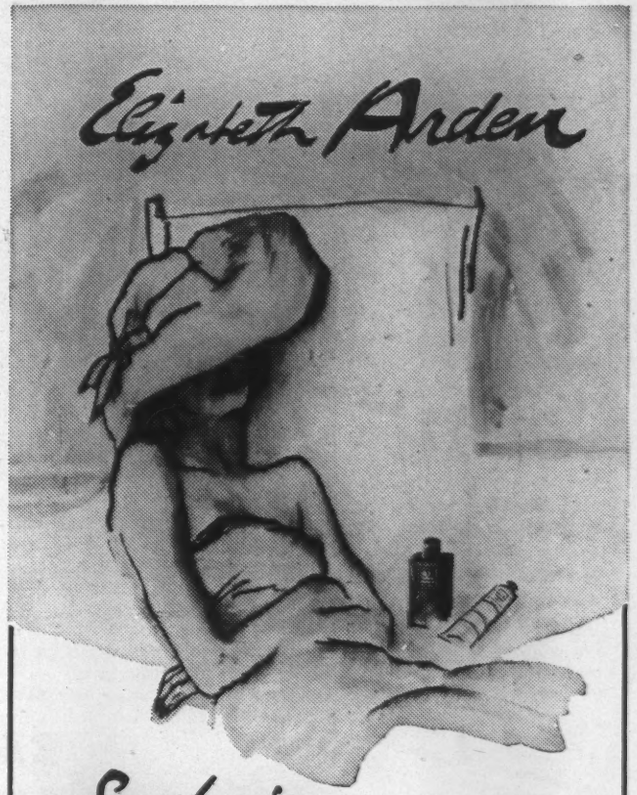
Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1, 6, 30. Crime does not pay
9. Poker
10. Piper
11. Pop
13. Blokes
14. Doom
15. Sic
16. Infamy
17. Stands up
19. Eurasian
21. Slavic
23. Egg
24. File
25. Leslie
27. Yet
28. Usher
29. Ovals
30. See 1
31. House dick

DOWN

2. Rake-off
3. Murder most foul
4. Dope
5. Exploits
7. Opposes
8. Criminal record
9. Public enemy
12. Pickpockets
18. Ballyhoo22. Voltaic
20. Regatta26. Kris (116)



Sun-Loving but never Sun-Sorry

TOAST LIGHT...
with Ardena Sun-Pruf Cream

Keeps you from burning while you bask—safe against the sun. Perfect under your powder—or without any powder at all! Arden sure . . . Arden fragrant; proven by the loveliest women under the sun! Ardena Sun-Pruf Cream. **1.25**

TOAST DEEP...
with Ardena Suntan Oil

Incomparable! Helps keep skin soft and smooth while tanning. Even men like the fragrant whiff of it. And because it is Elizabeth Arden, it leaves your skin satin slick, never leathery. Moderately priced, too. You need less to do more. **1.00, 1.50**

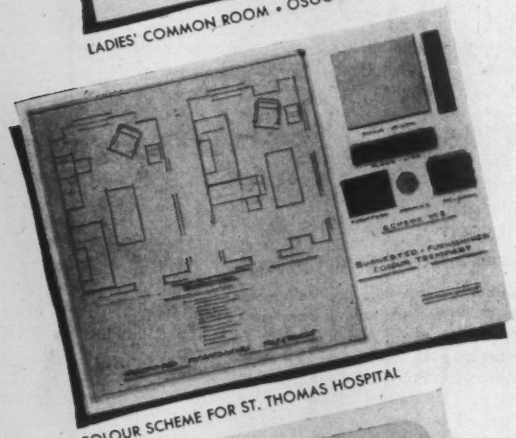
For further steps in Sun Toasting, consult Miss Arden's specialist at your favorite shop about:
SUN GOLD OR CANAKY RED MAKEUP COLOURS SUN GELÉE SLEEK
VELVA LEG FILM EIGHT HOUR CREAM BLUE GRASS CREAM DEODORANT

Elizabeth Arden
SIMPSON'S, TORONTO
And At Smartest Shops In Every Town

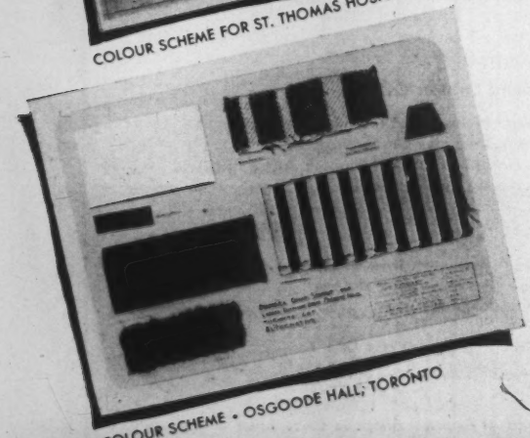
1403

EXECUTIVE OFFICE • BANK OF MONTREAL, TORONTO
Architects: Chapman, Oxley and Facey—Marani and Morris

LADIES' COMMON ROOM • OSGOODE HALL, TORONTO



COLOUR SCHEME FOR ST. THOMAS HOSPITAL



COLOUR SCHEME • OSGOODE HALL; TORONTO

For a hotel or a hospital . . .
a private office, a suite
or a whole building . . .
you can depend on

EATON'S CONTRACT SALES SERVICE

for decoration and furnishing of real distinction.
Our experts are ready to apply their experience and talent to any decorating problem, achieving a balance of beauty and utility through careful planning, from the basic study of architects' drawings to the designing of special furniture.

CONTRACT SALES SERVICE

EATON'S
CANADA'S LARGEST RETAIL ORGANIZATION
STORES AND ORDER OFFICES FROM COAST TO COAST

Concerning Food:

COOL AND GREEN

TOUCHY dispositions and wilted appetites call for picture-pretty foods. Something cool and something green will help turn the trick, and that's simple enough with garden-fresh greens for salads, vegetables and garnishes.

Color plays an important role in food. We literally "eat with our eyes" long before the senses of smell and taste become involved in the gastric processes. This was proved in an experiment some years ago. A dinner of colored foods was served. Milk was red, chicken was green, bread blue. Sounds awful, and we heard that it was indeed dreadful.

For that cool illusion in hot weather serve green desserts. Lime jellies and sherbets are full of appetite appeal, and here's another lime dessert to add to your file.

Lime Chiffon Pie

3 large egg yolks
¾ cup sugar
¼ tsp. salt
2 tbsp. grated lemon rind
½ cup unstrained fresh lime juice

Beat egg yolks until combined in top part of double boiler. Add the remaining ingredients and stir well. Put 1 envelope (1 tbsp.) plain gelatine in 1/3 cup cold water to soften. Place egg yolk-lime mixture over hot water and cook, stirring until the mixture thickens slightly or will coat the back of a silver spoon (about 10 minutes). Remove from heat. Add gelatine, and stir until dissolved. Add a few drops of green food color. Place in cold or ice water until mixture begins to thicken (about 25 minutes).

Beat 3 egg whites until frothy.

Add ¼ tsp. cream of tartar and beat until stiff. Add ¼ cup sugar gradually, continuing to beat. Fold in the lime mixture. Pour into a baked and cooled 9" pastry shell and chill for 2 hours. Serve garnished with fresh red raspberries or sliced strawberries. Pass sweetened whipped cream.

Another green dessert involves the honeydew melon. The true melon lover will shudder at thought of doing anything but eating this fruit as is. This "stuffed" version of honeydew melon definitely comes in the novelty class of desserts—it's partyish and very refreshing. For want of a better name we'll call it

Honeydew Farci

For 6 servings choose a large honeydew melon (about 4 lbs.).

Make up ½ pkg. of strawberry-flavored gelatine dessert with 1 cup boiling water. Chill until it mounds when dropped from a spoon. Fold in 1½ cups mixed fruits—sliced bananas, diced pears and seedless grapes.

Cut rind off melon and slice off the top just to the seed cavity. Scoop out the seeds and fibres with a spoon. Set the melon upright in a deep bowl and spoon the gelatine mixture into the cavity. Replace the top slice and seal with butter. Chill at least 3 hours. To serve, cut in ¾" slices and top with whipped cream. You can add mint flavor to the cream if you desire it.

Heinz 57 Sauce
adds flavour to every dish it touches
57
C-130

ST. THOMAS ONTARIO
Alma College
A RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Famous Canadian school for girls, founded 1877. For illustrated Prospectus with full information regarding courses, fees and College life, write to the Principal
Rev. Stephen J. Mathers, M.A., B.D.
St. Thomas, Ontario
OPENS SEPTEMBER 7th

"EXPORT"
CANADA'S FINEST CIGARETTE

Next Week's SN
—FUN AND FASHION IN MANHATTAN—
by Bernice Coffey

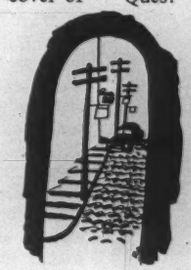
THE LIGHTER SIDE

Delivered by a Gremlin

by Mary Lowrey Ross

MOST of the free publicity that is dropped in our front vestibule arrives during the daytime. But messages distributed by the Labor Progressive Party are invariably left there sometime between midnight and dawn.

I don't know why the Party thinks it necessary to practise this particular form of stealth. They have the support not only of the fellow-party members but of all the local Voltaireans who are ready to fight to the death for the Party's right to distribute unpopular opinion. The rest I imagine just throw the messages out or use them to line the bird-cage. Nobody pays much attention, but the Party boys continue to operate under cover of the dark, thus creating for themselves the spiritual comfort of belonging to an underground movement with none of the physical disadvantages, such as being thrown in jail.



As far as we know the recent spate of Communist literature ("The Truth About Korea") might have been delivered by gremlin. The messenger has certainly been there but to discover him in passing would be almost as difficult as to isolate the virus of the common cold. Since I have never been able to stay up late enough or get up early enough to meet and chat with the person who is trying to enlighten me about Korea I have had to invent the following interview, based as nearly as possible on the current Party line:

QUES: Who started the war in Korea?

Ans: The corrupt and discredited President Rhee, backed by John Foster Dulles.

Ques: How did South Korea start the war?

Ans: By invading North Korea, threatening bloodshed and terrorism.

Ques: Then what is the North Korean Army doing at present in South Korea?

Ans: Liberating the South Koreans, and instituting Agrarian Reform.

Ques: Perhaps you would explain then why the newsreels show South Koreans fleeing before the liberating army?

Ans: I'm glad you mentioned that. These people in the picture, which have been deliberately miscaptioned, are actually fleeing from the Rhee Government and the American invaders.

Ques: Why did John Foster Dulles persuade the South Koreans to attack the North Koreans?

Ans: As part of the Western-Capitalistic-Wall Street plan to encircle the Soviet Union.

Ques: You mean he hoped that the South Koreans by nibbling the paw would gradually absorb the whole bear without his noticing it?

Ans: Objection! John Foster Dulles' whole idea was to unleash armed intervention in Asia and precipitate World War III.

Ques: And what is Premier Stalin's idea?

Ans: To promote the rights of Peoples' governments and the cause of peace and unity throughout the world.

Ques: Then how do you explain the sixty-ton Soviet tanks that have been used by the North Korean Army?

Ans: This is a typical Wall - Street - Capitalist propagandist lie.

Ques: If you were told that the North Koreans had made their advances through the use of home-constructed tanks made of corrugated tin roofing and paper clips, would you accept the statement?

Ans: It depends on the source. If the statement were made by the National Executive of the Communist Party I would accept it unhesitatingly.

QUES: Mr. Charles Sims recently said that the song that stirred his emotions most in recent years was "United Nations on the March with Flags unfurled." Would he feel that same way now that the United Nations flags are being unfurled in South Korea?

Ans: Certainly not. The United Nations no longer exists and the U.N. Security Council is now the U.S. Security Council, which obeys the slightest whim of Truman and John Foster Dulles. Any other questions?

Ques: Yes. Do you believe that the wheel was invented by a Soviet engineer?

Ans: Absolutely.

Ques: Would you be interested in knowing where this information came from.

Ans: Not in the least. Where did it come from?

Ques: I just made it up. How does this affect the question?

Ans: It is obviously a piece of lying propaganda invented to discredit the achievements of Soviet scientists and anthropologists.

MAKE
Lunches
MORE APPETIZING
Vita-Weat makes any lunch more appetizing. It adds flavour to all spreads, sweet or savoury. Good by itself . . . good with anything.
Vita-Weat
REG'D.

MADE BY
PEEK FREAN'S
MAKERS OF
Famous Biscuits

Things look brighter

Using an Ensign Ranger you will have a brighter outlook on photography. Brighter pictures for a modest outlay, for this sensibly designed camera is also sensibly priced. With its Ensar focusing lens and 3-speed shutter it remains the finest value on the market.
Finished in attractive leatherette and taking 8 (3½" x 2½") pictures on 62 or 20 film
Ensign
RANGER II
BARNET ENSIGN ROSS LTD. ENGLAND
Ask your dealer or write to:—
E. E. TOWNSLEY, P.O. Box 93, VANCOUVER, B.C.

Woman of the Week:

Peripatetic Penny

by Robert Francis

"ISN'T it nice," wrote the Vancouver *Sun's* penny wise columnist Evelyn Caldwell, back from a flying trip to Europe, "how Frenchmen kiss a lady's hand?"

For weeks afterwards, every time she ran into a man she knew, even first thing in the morning at the office, she had her hand warmly kissed.

—Vancouver Sun
EVELYN CALDWELL

Peripatetic Ev Caldwell, who writes her women's page shopping column under the name Penny Wise, shoots in an opinionated shaft like the hand kissing episode about once a week, just to keep her readers on their toes.

"As a confirmed old maid," she wrote during a recent expedition to Australia and waypoints with Canadian Pacific Airlines, "I think Australian men are just peachy, much nicer than Canadians." She has still to hear the last of that one.

While Penny Wise plays herself as a fortyish spinster, she has the figure of a colt, a sparkle in her eye, a fine collection of black lace nighties and a raft of boy friends. Her ankles are trimmer than any columnist's in Vancouver, and Vancouver is a town where columnists are just all over.

Table manners on this continent are simply terrible, she announced one day, and gave details to prove it. Most of her correspondents agreed.

Penny has been doing this sort of thing in Vancouver, and off and on in Europe, Australia and the West Indies, since 1945. In half a decade of giving her readers a vicarious view of some of the world, besides her best advice on where to get what for the least, she figures she has had more fun than anybody.

The column, taking the cue from its name, is supposed to be concerned with such matters as the price of ham, eggs, slipcovers, canned peaches, bassinets and pink silk scanties. But the author interprets her terms of reference generously, and occasionally persuades managing editor Himie Koshevoy that she should look into these and allied topics in Sydney or Berlin. Once a year she does a "pound foolish" column, telling the harrassed housewife to buy a $100 nightie and hang the expense.

Shoppers Stampede

The column started off, essentially, to be a useful little wartime feature on where to get scarce items like rice or corn starch, and how much you needed to pay for it. Ev came back from a year in Montreal with the information branch of the Prices Board to take over from a mere man who had been wrestling with the mysteries of household shopping.

An old time reporter who still has the dying art of using her legs, Penny discovered so many stores with scarce items that managers got coy about telling her anything. The riot of shoppers stampeding through their stores wasn't worth it.

One day she got to thinking about hair waves, and noted in her column that a Toni at $2.50 was a substitute for a permanent costing between $8 and $30, particularly if you didn't have between $8 and $30. This time it was the hairdressers who started a campaign to take the wise out of Penny Wise. They arranged to have each one telephone city editor Earl Smith to tell him personally that they had been sabotaged.

When the BC sales tax came in, Penny told her followers to pay it only if they received the tickets in return. Which was technically correct, except that hundreds of stores didn't have the slips and called in to say what was she trying to do, run them out of business?

Globe Trotter

Ev Caldwell's globe trotting started modestly when she took a Montreal holiday in 1946 and made a side trip to New York. The next year she went south to Los Angeles. The year after, TCA took her to Bermuda and loved every inch of the publicity she got them. Penny loved it too, particularly when Publisher Don Cromie and wife arrived as she prepared to leave, and staked her to another week on the house.

A year ago she shot the works, via the same dodge, and did Dublin, London, Amsterdam, Paris, Hamburg and Berlin. Kept a sharp eye on the price of eggs, too, but at the same time gave the housebound housefraus of Kerrisdale and South Vancouver a dame's eye look at a stream of places they'll never see. Made the places come alive, too.

This spring she looked at the map and went out to Vancouver International Airport to have words with another inveterate globe-trotter, CPA's energetic President Grant McConachie. As two people who understand the value of seeing things for yourself, they saw eye to eye on the problem. Penny took the next Canadair Four out of town, wrote 20 columns home from San Francisco, Honolulu, Canton, Fiji and Sydney, and got her picture in the *Sun* in a hula skirt to boot.

"That girl," somebody at CPA said incredulously, "even made that coral waste Canton Island sound interesting."

Like a Beagle

Penny manages to make any place she sees interesting enough that a lot of suburban husbands must have trouble with their wives griping why can't we go there too, daddy?

"The guards at Manly Beach were so handsome I even thought I'd try to get half drowned," she wrote home happily during her stop in Sydney.

Home again, she was off round the shopping circuit like a beagle; cracked out a column on eels, abalone, oatmeal and brandied cherries; made three speeches to earthbound women's groups, and cantered home to cope with Annabelle.

Annabelle (this is serious) is a 20-year-old doll who minds the house when she's out, except when she's off round the world somewhere, because on those capers Annabelle goes along with the show.

"The happiest women I know are single," is one of Penny's maxims. Her friends think she probably has herself in mind.

Innovations:

Even Fish Like Nylon

ARE you a fisherman or a fisherlady? Here's nylon news for you. You can get nylon fishing lines. They are light, strong and coated with a plastic nylon outer sheath to prevent sharling and kinking. Wonder if the fish know they are swimming in a nylon age!

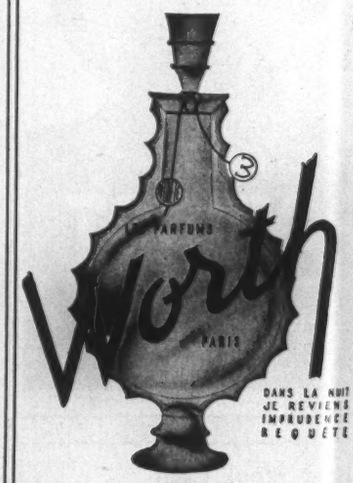
■ And now we have nylon shower curtains! One thing is, they'll dry quickly. We're told they won't wear, tear or mildew. They're made of a lightweight 100 per cent nylon twill and in a wide range of colors.

■ You can also get nylon sheets, pillow cases and pillow protectors. They come fairly high in price but think of the saving in laundry bills. They're so easy to wash and don't need ironing. And they ought to feel, oh so cool, these warm nights. They come in customary white; also in pastel shades.

■ Even your car comes in for a bit of nylon news. Now they have autofab nylon slip covers. They're made of a very strong medium weight twill and, since all nylon washes so easily, you ought to be able to keep them clean with a flip of a damp cloth.

● *The very fine and elaborate silver tea caddy shown above is one of a set of three made by Daniel Smith and Robert Sharp of London in 1768, at the height of English rococo. This style was popular in England for only about ten years. Photo courtesy of Royal Ontario Museum.*

EAU DE COLOGNE
PERFUMES • SACHETS



There is a WORTH dealer in your community.

Is Our Oil As Big As It Seems?

It's One Thing To Discover Oil, Another To Transport It, And Still Another To Sell It At A Competitive Price

by Michael Barkway

MICHAEL BARKWAY

HARD economic facts are dispelling some of the rosy dreams about what Alberta oil will do for Canada. It used to be general gossip that Alberta oil would soon be saving us the 300 million U. S. dollars we spent on oil in 1948. Sober calculations now suggest that—at the very best—we might save as much as $90 million by the year 1953. If things don't go so well we may not save more than $4 million on what we're now spending.

There are two main reasons for this drastic revision of forecasts:—

1. The increase in Canadian consumption. Last year Canada used 264,000 barrels of crude oil per day, plus 59,000 of imported products: total 323,000. That's more than twice what we used in 1939. It's been rising steadily. More and more gasoline is being used for cars; more people are using oil heating; the railways and others are using more and more diesel oil. By 1953 it is estimated that we shall be using at least 370,000 barrels a day, and if we are still enjoying high employment and general prosperity it might be as much as 410,000 a day. At this rate our production cannot keep pace with consumption but it can save an enormous amount which we *might* have spent on imported oil.

Marketing

2. The economic difficulties of bringing Alberta oil to market.

Take a look at rough estimates of our present consumption. These are in average barrels of crude oil used per day, and they show the main sources:

British Columbia: 20,000 bbls, nearly all from California. (A like amount comes in processed from the same source.)

The Prairies: 65,000 bbls, nearly all from Alberta. Prairie consumption per capita is the highest in Canada.

Southern Ontario: 70,000 bbls, mostly from Illinois, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas.

Quebec and eastern Ontario (supplied from Montreal): 95,000 bbls, mostly coming through the pipeline from Portland, Maine. 76 per cent of it comes from Venezuela (which means U.S. dollars); 21 per cent from the Middle East; 3 per cent from Trinidad.

Maritimes: 19,000 bbls, mostly arriving by tanker. 76 per cent from South America, 23 per cent from the Middle East and 1 per cent from the U.S.

Right now, then, Alberta has largely taken over the Prairie market, but nothing else. Indeed production is now limited to the 65,000 bbls a day the Prairies can consume. If there were a market, at least twice that amount could be economically produced. The additional market will be opened up when the pipeline to Superior, Wisconsin, comes into service next spring.

According to the latest statements of the Imperial Oil Co., the pipeline will carry 60,000 bbls a day in the summer and 10,000 a day in the winter months. From Superior, the crude oil will go by boat to Sarnia during the shipping season. The estimate is to move 57,000 bbls a day during a seven-month season. This makes a year-round average of 35,000 bbls a day—or half the needs of southern Ontario.

Step-Up

Experts think that this could be considerably stepped up. It is possible that Alberta could take over supply of most of southern Ontario's needs. It will almost certainly take over half of them.

Now we're getting into the debatable field of how much oil Alberta will have to sell. At least enough to take care of the Prairies and southern Ontario (if the price factors work out all right). That's proven already. How much more there may be is in a sense anybody's guess. But even the most pessimistic agree that by 1953 there will be another 60,000 bbls a day ready for disposal; and if things go better (as there's some reason to think they will), there may be more than another 100,000 bbls a day to sell. But to sell where?

Now you've got to consider the complicated price structure of the world oil industry. On the whole the world's productive capacity seems to be expanding faster than demand. You might expect prices to start falling. On the other hand none of the producers wants to start cutting prices, and if they keep their production to the level of short-term demand, prices may be fairly stable. Let's take it on that basis anyway.

The determining thing for the Alberta producers is the price at which competing oil can be put down at each refinery point. Refineries are being expanded in the Prairies and in Montreal; capacity looks pretty stable elsewhere. Alberta oil has got to reach these refinery points at the same price as oil from elsewhere. Transportation costs become important. Here are some figures:

Edmonton-to-Fort William (by rail): $1.99 per barrel.

Edmonton-to-Superior (by pipeline): estimated at 55 cents.

Superior-to-Sarnia (by water): 25 cents. (To Toronto: 35 cents.)

As a rough yardstick, movement by water costs half as much as by 20-inch pipeline.

Crude oil from the Mid-continent field of the U.S. costs $3.53 at Sarnia and $3.58 at Toronto. They're now getting $3.20 a barrel at Leduc and $2.88 at Redwater. To put that oil down in Sarnia at a competitive price, they must deduct 90 cents for transportation (10 cents for local collection, 55 cents for the pipeline and 25 cents for the movement by ship): so the well-head price in northern Alberta would be something like $2.63. That's about what it will be when supplies start flowing out to the East. The Prairies stand to benefit considerably.

This is the practical possibility—indeed the probability—for next year. But it won't take care of all next year's potential production, let alone the following years. Where else is it possible to look for markets? There's been a lot of talk about selling in the U.S. The first thing to remember here is that 85 per cent of the present potential oil production is under the ultimate financial control of U.S. companies. And the second is that—unless something is done about it—the tariff on imported crude oil going into the United States goes up at the end of this year from 10½ cents a barrel to 21 cents a barrel.

Chicago?

All this makes the much-discussed Chicago market look less attractive. Assuming a tariff of 21 cents, the well-head price for oil delivered to Chicago would be only $2.08 a barrel. Even Minneapolis-St. Paul (a smaller market) would give a return of only $2.33 at well-head; and new refineries would have to be built there too. Don't forget, either, that these are the markets where the protesting U.S. independents have greatest interest. The Pacific Northwest looks, on the face of it, a better bet. It gets its supplies now from the California fields which appear unlikely to keep up with local demand. It's a rather bigger market than Minneapolis-St. Paul, too; and it would give a slightly better return. Of course it would mean a new pipeline, and all the same arguments about

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

—Imperial Oil

TO EASTERN MARKETS: *The pipeline could move 60,000 bbls a day.*

THE OLDEST
INSURANCE OFFICE
IN THE WORLD
SUN INSURANCE OFFICE LTD
FOUNDED 1710
FIRE MARINE CASUALTY
TORONTO
MONTREAL WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER
EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

Inquire about
CANADIAN INVESTMENT FUND
Ask your Investment Dealer or Broker for details and prospectus.
CALVIN BULLOCK LTD.

Notice of Dividend No. 40
United Grain Growers Limited
Class "A" Shares

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors has declared a dividend at the rate of 5% on the paid-up par value of Class "A" (Preferred) Shares (par value $20.00 each).

This dividend will be paid on or about September 1st, 1950 to holders of such shares of record at the close of business on Saturday, July 22nd, 1950.

By Order of the Board.

D. G. MILLER,
Secretary.

July 11th, 1950,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 254

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st July 1950 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after TUESDAY, the FIRST day of AUGUST next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th June 1950. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board

JAMES STEWART,
General Manager.

Toronto, 16th June 1950.

The Men Who Beat Controls

No One Is Hurt, And Trade Is Stimulated So Authorities Give Their Blessing

by Ernest Waengler

IN WAR or peace, world traders are a pretty resourceful bunch. The more systems governments think up to restrict the exchange of goods, the more ways they find to do business just the same.

Recently some governments have discovered that the trader's schemes are not as bad for the economies as they once seemed: in fact they actually provide a stronger counterweight against inflation than official regulations or restrictions. Consequently, the authorities not only refrain from prosecuting the inventive importers, but they actually encourage them to do something that only a year ago was considered economically immoral.

In certain Latin American countries, for instance, an importer can get a licence for "importation without payment" of a product of hard currency origin which does not fall into the category of essentials (for which official import quotas are provided). Do these governments actually think that shipments of Canadian-made plastic combs or American washing machines are given to the importers as a gesture of Pan-American neighborliness? Hardly. The governments are well aware of what is going on. Here's what happens: the purchase price is transferred in the local currency to some country where an open market in foreign exchange exists. Dollars are bought there at the open exchange rate and paid into the account of the exporter.

No Hazard

Far from being a hazard to world trade, this system benefits everybody. The importing country gets the goods without having to dip into its hard currency reserves, the exporter has gained a new market, and, even in the country where the actual exchange was made, a new business opportunity has been created.

A similar system has developed in the Far East. Singapore and the Federation of Malaya do not permit the importation of non-essential goods from Canada or the United States. But they do let them come in from other parts of the Commonwealth, like Hong Kong.

The importer in Singapore can buy letters of credit in dollars on the Hong Kong open money market (which is, incidentally, a perfectly legal institution), and send them to his suppliers in North America. The goods are then loaded on a steamer which goes from Vancouver or San Francisco to Singapore via Hong Kong. The bills of lading are made out to a middle man in Hong Kong, who, in turn, issues new documents which show him as the shipper and the importer in Singapore as the ultimate consignee.

The goods never leave the ship and are only unloaded when they reach Singapore. Nobody is hurt by this method, which, by the way, does not violate any regulations.

In reading Canadian and U.S. export statistics one wonders how substantial quantities of non-essential consumer goods could be exported to countries which are notoriously short of dollars; especially when for some time they have not granted import quotas for anything except the most essential raw materials and capital goods.

The explanation is that freedom of trade is actually much harder to kill than was commonly realized a short while ago.

This new method of free trading which grew up in the dark alleyways and backrooms of black marketeers is now taking an officially recognized and increasingly important place alongside the government-controlled channels of world trade. As the latter became more and more restricted, and leaned more heavily on bilateral agreements and direct barter, the multilateral flow of trade was actually kept alive by these free traders.

The trend towards less exchange control—which perhaps these free traders have started, has been helped along by two facts: 1) the cost and confusion involved in subjecting every international business transaction to licence; 2) the strengthening of the soft currencies which reduced the margin between the official and the free rate of exchange.

Last fall's devaluations were, in effect, recognition of the fact that free rates of exchange are more conducive to a high level of trade than the overvaluation of currencies. They were perhaps the *coup de grace* for the all-but-defunct Bretton Woods Agreement. It certainly shattered the Agreement's assumption that each government could and should enforce the arbitrary valuation of its currency.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE, which customarily appears on this page, will be resumed when Mr. Richards returns from vacation.

In the face of new political crises, it's hard to say whether the trend toward freeing exchange rates will continue. To what extent the recent developments in Korea will influence it will depend on a number of non-economical factors.

It stands to reason, however, that the sudden decline in the stock markets and the simultaneous advance in commodity prices will create a further incentive toward investing capital instead of buying gold or other non-productive items. This should provide a further stabilization of free rates and a decline in the premiums paid for gold and hard currencies.

On the other hand, governments are usually more than ever reluctant in times of crisis to relinquish their control over economic matters. As a result the world may see a further delay in the reestablishment of comparative freedom of trade and foreign payments. But at least the trend has started, even though the main force is a bit unorthodox.

—Canadian Pacific

TRADERS' INGENUITY *kept the multilateral movement of goods alive.*

OUR OIL

CONTINUED FROM PRECEDING PAGE

route which are being fought out over the gas line.

If the combined effect of the tariff and the opposition of U.S. oil companies is to exclude the U.S. markets, what about Canada's largest refining centre, Montreal? It uses nearly 100,000 barrels of crude a day. Price-wise Montreal would be a more attractive market if the Seaway is built; but even then it would yield a lower well-head price than the Pacific Northwest. It would have to push out competing companies with a considerable stake in the Portland pipeline and tanker fleets. It would also keep out so-called "sterling oil" from the Middle East which for exchange reasons may become more attractive. Montreal may be a possibility, but it doesn't look as good as the Pacific coast. There are also strategic reasons for favoring a secure supply of piped oil to BC, Washington and Oregon.

The first step is clear. It is to send as much oil as possible to Ontario by pipeline and tanker. After that Alberta production will be looking for markets. Political factors, and general trade relations, between U.S. and Canada will have a major influence on where it goes—if it goes anywhere.

CANADIAN BUSINESS

THE ECONOMY

ON the business as well as on the political front, Korea remained the dominant factor. In varying degrees it entered business planning from stock exchanges to company board rooms.

In the stock exchanges you get the impression of tense watchfulness aggravated by the tendency of the Canadian exchanges, Toronto particularly, to take their cue from New York. Stocks which had been recovering from the initial shock of the war's outbreak would slip again as bulls went bearish with new developments and new uncertainties on the Korean scene.

In some companies—*e.g.* steel—probable new demands of a war, or perhaps semi-war, economy dominated present production plans. In others, that would produce pretty much the same things for war or peace needs, planning continued normally, pending instructions on industrial mobilization from Ottawa.

People were asking questions about the effects of this localized war on individual industries: would there be a rush on durable consumer goods for instance, as people stocked up on washing machines, radios and other items that might be on the scarce list in the event of an all-out (production-wise at least) war effort?

Governments seemed determined to keep calm about the whole thing. It was a real war all right, if a localized one, and so far no one had drawn a parallel between this and the so-called "Phony War" of 1939. But by the week's end it was pretty clear that the economics of war were going to play an increasingly important part in Canadian business whichever way Korea developed.

Mining:

NB DISCOVERIES

TRADITIONALLY a Cinderella among Canada's mining provinces, New Brunswick is hoping that the fairy godmother has at last appeared to wave her magic wand.

In the rugged timberland of Gloucester County, in the north of the province, promising mineral discoveries have been made over a 32-square-mile area. Pockets of lead, zinc, copper, silver and some indications of gold have come to light.

The ore is of high grade. Everything hinges now on whether the deposits are extensive enough to warrant big-scale development.

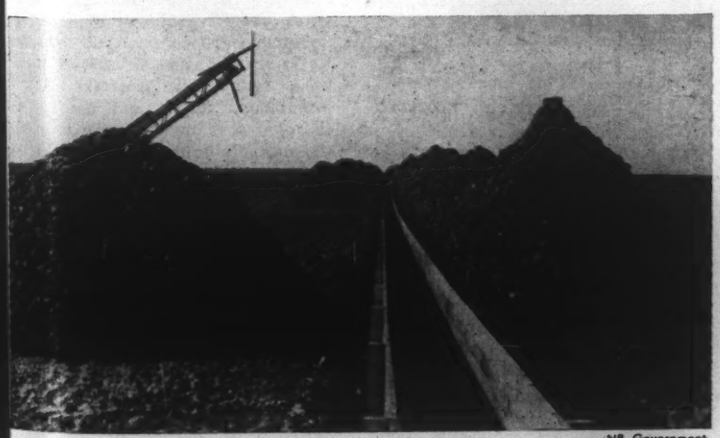
To find out, the largest prospecting program in New Brunswick's history has been launched. More than a score of businessmen in Fredericton, Bathurst and elsewhere have chipped in to finance the project. The Provincial Government is keenly interested because this is the first time the five minerals have been located in any quantity in New Brunswick, and the Department of Lands and Mines has provided drills and drill runners. The University of New Brunswick has geologists and students on the scene.

And so what was a few months ago a quiet woodland, where man rarely set foot—about 20 miles northwest of Bathurst, and a mile and a half from the end of the nearest motor road—is today a hive of excited activity. Drills work 'round the clock, portable magnometers methodically sound the district for electronic impulses that would bespeak further deposits. The main tract is dotted with mining-crew tents and crossed by 1,000-foot trenches down to the bedrock.

Supervisor of the drilling and trenching is Patrick W. Meehan, veteran Bathurst mining engineer with wide experience in many parts of Canada. He is the man who, while walking through the forest with a group of friends, first spotted the outcroppings that touched off the survey. Preliminary assay results were so favorable that intensive explorations were begun in a 24-square-mile area, subsequently widened.

New Brunswick Government officials view the progress to date with cautious but evident enthusiasm. Hon. R. J. Gill, Minister of Lands and Mines, says assays of drill cores and grab samples he has seen lead him to think that "something worthwhile may be forthcoming."

If present anticipations are fulfilled, observers believe the mineral finds may transform the whole economic picture of the province. Mining has always been a "fourth-rate" primary industry in New Brunswick, a humble sister which ranked after forestry, ag-



—NB Government

NO GLAMOUR: *Peat "mining" has characterized NB's Cinderella industry.*

Purchasers and Distributors of Government, Municipal and Corporation Securities

Enquiries Invited

A. E. Ames & Co.
Limited

Business Established 1889

TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER VICTORIA
LONDON OTTAWA HAMILTON KITCHENER OWEN SOUND
ST. CATHARINES QUEBEC NEW YORK BOSTON LONDON, ENG.

EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES FOR HALF A CENTURY

Putting it off

MAY MEAN TROUBLE AHEAD

When you delay taking the steps you should to protect your family, you leave to chance their future security and happiness.

Making a Will is an important step which you can take now. Your Will should be carefully planned if your family is to receive the utmost benefit from your Estate.

We shall be glad to help you arrange the details and to act as your Executor and Trustee.

Ask for a copy of our booklet "Practical Hints on Planning Your Will"

THE
ROYAL TRUST
COMPANY

OFFICES ACROSS CANADA FROM COAST TO COAST

riculture and fishing. Last year, for example, the value of mining production totalled only $7,400,000, of which nearly $4,000,000 was represented by coal operations centred in the Grand Lake region. Other leading "mining" products were conspicuous for their lack of glamour—sand and gravel, limestone, clay, peat moss.

Organizations:

ENGINEERS MEET

THERE was nothing Buck Rogerish about it, but delegates to the combined Annual Meeting of the Engineering Institute of Canada and the American Society of Civil Engineers got a pretty impressive earful of up-and-coming engineering developments.

New developments discussed covered everything from the ground up: from the use of powdered rubber in road-making to radar for making aeronautical charts.

—CP

ENGINEERS' *new President is James A. Vance of Woodstock, Ontario.*

The much discussed St. Lawrence seaway and power project wasn't on the agenda, but it was the subject of informal talk among the delegates from the U.S. and Canada. The engineers were sure the cost of the project would be well over the U.S. army's 1947 estimate; the seaway project alone would probably cost over $1 billion. Three years ago, this was about the amount the U.S. army had estimated it would take to build both the seaway and the power projects.

The engineers ended the convention by inducting the new President of the EIC and its 32 branches. He is versatile James A. Vance, a Woodstock, Ont., contractor who includes running a 450-acre farm and being President of Avalon Fabrics Ltd. in a busy career.

Prices:

GOING UP

FAMILY budgets were beginning to look as they did a few years ago. Sharply rising prices were being felt again. Earlier meat price rises were followed last week by additional jumps. Steaks at $1.25 a pound were threatened.

Rising lumber prices which had already produced howls from some U.S. importers, prompted London, Ont., Mayor George Wenige to foretell failure of the city's joint low cost housing scheme. The price of 1,000 feet of rough lumber had risen by $15.00, and, according to the Mayor, this ruled out the plan to sell the houses for $5,800 with a ten per cent down payment. He didn't know how much the price would increase, but he was sure "It won't be low cost housing any longer."

From Ottawa, however, came assurance that high lumber prices were temporary.

Canadian price rises weren't as bad as the American ones, but there was an uncomfortable feeling that they would be following them upward. At any rate war scare buying and selling wasn't prevalant in Canada yet.

There was, however, a strong reserve force of buying power which could do a lot of damage to prices and budgets if stepped-up war production brought about serious consumer goods shortages. Savings deposit accounts in Canada, for instance, totalled some $4½ billion. Further, the rate of buying on credit had been accelerating—according to some estmates by as much as 50 per cent between 1948 and 1949.

Labor:

CCF AND CCL

ALTHOUGH the Canadian Congress of Labor considers the CCF its political arm, this hasn't stopped the CCL from arguing violently with the Saskatchewan Government for better terms for its unionized employees of Government Crown corporations. Most recent example has been the long drawn out negotiations between workers of the Saskatchewan power corporation, who belong to a CCL union, and the Government.

There has been talk that the CCL has been demanding that the Government give in to its demands, or, in reprisal, the CCL will withdraw its support from the CCF.

Last week, C. G. Palmer, regional CCL director squelched this talk. Despite difficulties in the past, he said, the CCL will continue to give its "fullest support" to the CCF Government in Saskatchewan and the CCF party.

"The Canadian Congress of Labor considers that only by supporting the CCF to the fullest extent can the labor movement hope to go forward in its program for a better way of life, not only for its members, but for all working people in Canada," he said.

Policy:

PUBLIC WORKS

OVER $2 million worth of public works will be instituted in Newfoundland this year by the Federal Government: deepwater wharf and dredging, public buildings, staff houses at Gander airport, reconstruction of harbor works and breakwaters. When the program finally gets started in the next few weeks, there will be much urgently needed employment in practically every section of the province. For St. John's: public building and a post office terminal, each costing $100,000. Also in the capital, the big Central Mortgage and Housing program of 140 apartments (in cooperation with the Provincial Government's big slum-clearing job) will cost over $1 million.

U.K. BUSINESS

Prices:

NO WAGE FREEZE

THE Korean "incident" has set business sentiment a test such as it did not expect in 1950. For this year, everyone said, even though it followed one crisis year and might precede another, would itself experience no crisis. Everyone was thinking in terms of the temporarily established economic situation. It had been overlooked that while the world's two strongest powers were in a state of mutual enmity there could be no assured foundation for confidence in business.

Against this background a major change has come over the wage front in Britain. The General Council of the Trades Union Congress has announced that it can no longer support the "wage-freeze". While urging "good sense and reasonableness" in wage demands, it recognizes that "rigorous wage restraint" is no longer tenable. The change reflects the refusal of member unions to defer claims until the retail price index, steady in the past month or two at 114, reaches the previously stipulated level of 118.

Henceforth every increase in retail prices and other cost-of-living elements will be used to support wage claims, without even the formal restraint of the union's executive body.

It is possible that the all-round advance in wages following devaluation of the currency, deferred for longer than many observers expected, is about to begin. It is also possible, as already noted, that accelerated military preparations will make additional calls on labor and capital resources. The increased inflationary pressure may be more than the British economy can comfortably bear.

MAJOR CHANGE *in the British wage front spotlights role of Labor's Labor Minister George Isaacs in resisting new inflationary price pressure.*

INTEGRATION

ALSO against the background of political tension, and directly associated with it, there are the deliberations on the Schuman plan for integrating Europe's coal and iron and steel resources. Britain has been merely a sympathetic observer in the preliminary stages, and the further the plan develops the more reluctant she seems to be to involve herself.

One of the few points clarified in the discussions so far is that coal and steel prices would be equalized over the whole range of the coal-steel organization. Britain's internal prices for steel are among the lowest in the world—a factor of incalculable importance in the export drive, for roughly a half of British exports comprise steel, mostly in finished form. If Britain joined the organization the basis of her industrial costs would be raised—with incalculable effects on the export drive.

THERE'S A Better WAY
OF REACHING YOUR PROSPECTS

Use the Specialized Service and Advertising Material of

The CANADIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
The CANADIAN INDEMNITY CO.
HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG

Spotlight
on
WESTERN
OIL STOCKS

Western oil stocks to pace a new market upswing? Our new Report, based as it is on fact supported analysis, present fifteen selected oil stocks which should sell at substantially higher prices. On the basis of their attractiveness alone they should command timely buying attention; they are undervalued at prevailing prices. They represent sound "growth" equities of profit promising possibilities.

For Appreciation of Capital

Whether you are a conservative investor or speculative trader, let us prove how timely and accurate our weekly buying advices are — how they can help keep you factually posted on emerging opportunities in action-impelled Western oil stocks.

ACT NOW: Pin a $2 bill to this advertisement with your name and address and, as a new reader, you will receive our Special Report and weekly market letters for a six weeks trial period.

CECIL YOUNG
Investment Counsellor
SUITE 403—112 YONGE ST.
TORONTO, ONTARIO

IN 50 YEARS ALUMINUM HAS GROWN TO BE A LARGE PART OF CANADIAN LIVING

Building the home for Wear-Ever 1912

Toronto - First Aluminum-ware factory in Canada

Mama and her Aluminum kettle

Picnic - [illegible] Point, Toronto 1912

1950 is the fiftieth anniversary of the Wear-Ever line in Canada.

These aluminum cooking utensils were introduced here at the beginning of the century. Their popularity grew so rapidly that, by 1912, a new factory was needed to supply the demand. This was built in Toronto. It was the first plant in Canada to make aluminum articles — and this was only a dozen years after the first Canadian smelter had started making aluminum ingots at Shawinigan Falls.

Today Alcan has twelve plants, all of them engaged in the aluminum industry, whilemore than 1000 independent companies across Canada shape the metal into all sorts of useful forms — from kettles to freight cars.

ALUMINUM COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD.

Producers and Processors of Aluminum for Canadian Industry and World Markets

Plants at Shawinigan Falls, Arvida, Ile Maligne, Shipshaw, Port Alfred, Wakefield, Kingston, Toronto, Etobicoke

—Canada Wide

LAST EDITION

SADLY, 83-year-old Frederick E. Dougall ". . . (closed) the vault . . . on the three generation long adventures" of the Dougall family in the publishing business. *The Northern Messenger,* which circulated in homes and Sunday Schools had dropped from a circulation of 63,000 to one of 23,000. In his farewell editorial, Dougall explained the money-losing *Messenger* was closing down "while the sole surviving member (of the family) is able to meet all its obligations."

INSURANCE

THE FLOOD CLAIMS

ONE OF THE latest and most popular policies on the market is the Personal Property Floater (PPF). Those who held such policies in the Manitoba flood area were covered against loss or damage to their personal property caused by flood.

It is reported that several hundred claims have been handled through the cooperation of all companies in the Personal Property Floater Conference. Prompt adjustment and settlement was ensured by collaboration with the adjusters' pool which was set up under the name of "Insurance Adjusters' Flood Claims Committee."

Certain rules were decided on by the Conference companies for uniform interpretation of the coverage. There is usually a deductible clause in such policies under which, except in the case of scheduled property, the amount of loss or damage sustained in each event is to be determined separately: from this amount $15 is to be deducted. It was decided that this would apply to both direct damage and additional living expense.

If a tenant owned items like stokers and motors, oil burners, heating units, etc., which would normally be fixtures, but which he was entitled to remove at the end of his lease, he would be covered against loss or damage to them. But he would not be covered if they were owned by the property owner or, though owned by him, he did not have the right of removal.

It was also decided that additional living expense claims were allowable only if the residence had become "uninhabitable"; that such a condition was the direct result of flood damage; and that the damage was done by escaping water, including water from rivers or sewer backup, but not seepage.

With regard to the meaning of uninhabitability, it was decided that "a residence is to be considered as uninhabitable where there has been discontinuance of essential services to the point that the residents should leave for reasons of health and lack of sanitation. Mere evacuation, whether on order or request of authorities, is not a factor in deciding claims for additional living expenses."

Cost of moving was recoverable, but the amount of normal living expenses was, of course, deductible from the claim for extra living expense. Ordinary cost of light, heat and food would be deductible, as would rent if the rent of the abandoned premises were abated, but if the tenant had to continue to pay rent the amount would be recoverable.

One Winnipeg paper, in commenting on these settlements, said there has been little complaint from the insured, although the ruling as to "uninhabitability" has brought about some situations that appear to be anomalous.

—George Gilbert

U.S. BUSINESS

Indicators:

FIRST IMPACT

THE HOME front is beginning to feel the initial impact of the Korea fighting. The Government is speeding up the stockpiling of copper and natural rubber and has placed embargoes of a minor nature on some oil exports. The military gets first call on commercial airliners. International Nickel is allocating nickel sales due to the sharp rise in demand which is running well above the company's productive capacity. A lull had been expected in fourth quarter steel operations. Now trade spokesmen talk privately of a cut in steel allocations to civilian industries.

Should the munitions procurement program for such heavy equipment as tanks and artillery be increased, the civilian economy might easily be affected. But the accent in Washington is on aircraft and communications equipment; items that can be more readily supplied.

Trade:

S.A. PROSPECTS

AMERICAN foreign traders are hopeful of receiving increased Latin American business in the not distant future to help stem the tide of steadily declining United States exports.

For the first time in three years Latin American countries as a group are earning more dollars than they spend. Gold and dollar holdings of this area have increased $400 million from the low point reached in the spring of 1949 and now stand at $3,515 million. The rise is attributed to import restrictions clamped on over the last three years to husband foreign exchange. Higher prices for many of the region's major export commodities have had their effect too. Now that the financial crisis has passed in most of these countries, traders are looking for more liberal import policies in Latin American markets.

Insurance:

GROUP BUSINESS

BOWING to the trend of the times, the New York Life Insurance Co. is preparing to enter the group insurance business. The 105-year-old New York Life has been the largest life insurance concern in the States concentrating exclusively on individual insurance.

An extended survey convinced company officials that the trend is clearly towards expansion of mass coverage. Consequently, the company is going all-out on group insurance, issuing such related coverage as group accident and health insurance and group annuities. It will take New York Life several months to develop the new procedures and prepare the policy forms.

Should tall, cool drinks

mean hot work?

Never, sir! Make your own rum and gin coolers the "squeezer-less" way—with Rose's Lime Juice. It's the natural whole juice of selected West Indies' limes, *tree-ripened* for perfect mixing. Very economical, too! Get a bottle today at your nearest quality food store—and be a cooler barkeep!

For refreshing DAIQUIRIS, RICKEYS, GIMLETS, LIMEADES always use

ROSE'S LIME JUIC

Both Unsweetened (Dry) and Sweetened

Bottled in England by L. Rose & Co., Ltd.

If your dealer cannot supply you ask him to order from the Sole Canadian Distributor
John A. Huston Co. Ltd.
36-48 Caledonia Rd., Toronto

LEITCH GOLD MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 48

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a quarterly dividend of two cents per share has been declared by the Directors of the Company, payable in Canadian funds, on August 15, 1950, to shareholders of record at close of business July 31, 1950.

By order of the Board.

W. W. McBRIEN,
Secretary-Treasurer

July 11, 1950.

ALUMINIUM LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

On July 11th 1950, a quarterly dividend of Seventy-five cents per share in Canadian currency was declared on the no par value Shares of this Company, payable September 5th, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business August 11th, 1950.

Montreal
July 11th, 1950

J. A. DULLEA
Secretary

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Dividend No. 252

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of twenty-five cents per share upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Friday, the first day of September next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of July, 1950.

By Order of the Board.
T. H. ATKINSON, General Manager
Montreal, Que., July 11, 1950.

Automobile and General Casualty Insurance

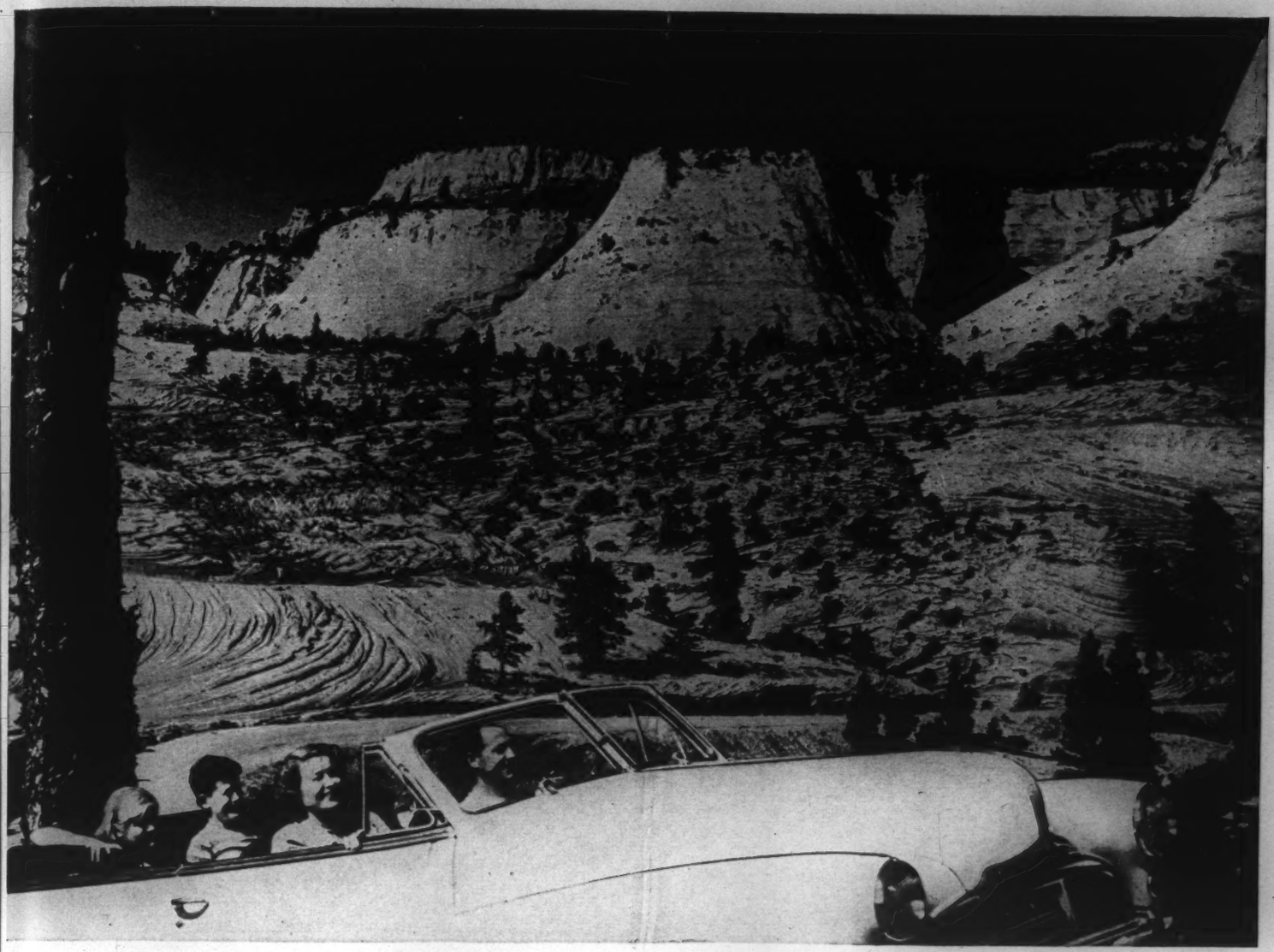
Lumbermens MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY

Agency Inquiries Invited

B. C. DAHLMANN, Asst. Vice-Pres., Commerce Bldg., Toronto, Elg. 2355

Fire and Allied Lines Written in Associated Companies

"THE SAFETY-MINDED COMPANY"



The Armstrongs see the country...

Like he always promised, Dad has bundled the family into the car to show them this great big country. There's lots to see—and they've seen lots. Historic places, mountains, lakes —new things—strange things—and wonderful! Seems like they're full up to here from looking.

Not everything is strange, though. Stores all the way across the country carry the products the Armstrongs know and recognize. And how do they recognize them? By brand name —the name the manufacturer gives a product so that people can tell it from any other.

Actually, the Armstrongs know, buying by brand name is the *only* way to get exactly what they want.

Brand names mean *protection*, too. By knowing brand names you make the manufacturer responsible for the quality of products that bear his brand name. Any manufacturer knows that if you find his products good, you will buy them. If not, you won't—and the manufacturer will be forced out of business.

Brand names mean *progress*. Each manufacturer works to improve his products so his brand name stands for even better value and quality.

See that you get *quality*, *protection* and . . . *exactly what you want*, by buying products by brand names. You'll find some of Canada's finest brand names in ads right on the pages of this magazine.

Brand Names Foundation

INCORPORATED

119 West 57th Street, New York 19, N. Y.

A non-profit educational foundation

Coca-Cola
DRINK
Coca-Cola
DRINK
Coca-Cola
Work &
Refreshed
A welcome host to workers
Inviting you to the pause that refreshes with ice-cold Coca-Cola
5¢